

A Rare Latin Democracy

Costa Rica: Once an Oddity, Now a Model in Human Rights

By Alan Riding

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Having long felt isolated in a continent dominated by rightist military regimes, Costa Rica is basking in its reputation as one of Latin America's rare social democracies, where elections are clean and human rights are respected.

"We used to be considered an oddity," a Costa Rican official said proudly, "but since President Carter took office, we're being held up as a model. Suddenly democracy and human rights are 'in' again."

Not surprisingly, having been publicly praised by Mr. Carter for a lonely 15-year crusade in favor of human rights, Costa Rica is not only a strong supporter of Washington's controversial foreign policy but is raising its own voice more confidently in international forums. At the UN General Assembly on Oct. 20, President Daniel Oduber Quirós will renew Costa Rica's call for human rights, although this time in the knowledge that the proposal is being endorsed by President Carter.

A country half the size of New York State with just 2 million inhabitants, Costa Rica's moral standing in international affairs stems from the strength of its democracy and its success in resolving economic and social problems without political convulsions.

Nothing Going On
That Costa Rica's moral example was barely known to the world, until recently at least, was itself an acute illustration of its stability: Foreign correspondents rarely came here because nothing was going on.

Since a brief civil war in 1949 that established new foundations for democratic growth, successive governments have quietly gone about developing the economy and creating one of the most advanced systems of social welfare in the Third World. Costa Rica has among the lowest rates of illiteracy in the world, with 97 per cent of children between 6 and 13 years attending school. Infant mortality is as infrequent as in many developed countries, while the Oduber government recently launched a \$50-million nutrition program for a population that is already well fed by Latin American standards.

The urban housing shortage, aggravated by migration from rural areas, remains a serious problem, but slums with the grinding poverty to be found in many cities of the region do not exist here.

For historical reasons, the countryside is also less of a social problem than in most of Latin America, where violence often erupts over land ownership. Because the territory had an insignificant population at the time of the Spanish conquest and few Indians were available to work as slaves, Costa Rica was colonized by small farmers and few big haciendas emerged. As a result, land is relatively well distributed and the demands of landless peasants can be met more easily by the government.

Although seasonal unemployment in the rural sector has so far defied solution, the government has dropped its emphasis on industrialization in favor of greater investment in agriculture and agro-industry, a move justified on economic and social grounds.

Having no oil, Costa Rica has been badly hurt by the world energy crisis and its economy suffered high inflation in 1974 and

1975. But sound management brought inflation under control—it fell from 30 per cent in 1974 to 4.3 per cent last year—and real wages are again growing.

In a country largely dependent on agricultural exports, the recent high coffee prices have stimulated a boom without precedent, with the gross domestic product expected to grow by 6.9 per cent this year, with international monetary reserves at a record and with unemployment falling.

Rejects Extremism
Three decades of emphasis on balanced economic growth and social development have helped build the broad middle class that is the main pillar of political stability and moderation. Unthreatened by a military coup—the army was abolished after the 1949 conflict—the voters have always gravitated toward the center, alternating parties in power that were as different as U.S. Democrats and Republicans and always rejecting extremist options of both left and right.

Tempering the powers of the presidency, there is a jealously independent judiciary and an active legislative assembly, in which the opposition is well represented. The newspapers, although fairly conservative, have shown no reluctance to call the President to task.

It is during the current electoral period that Costa Ricans are most proud of their democratic institutions, not least the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which arbitrates partisan conflicts and, in the final weeks of campaigning, assumes control over the police force, even sending out Boy Scouts to direct traffic to avoid the least hint of coercion. Since re-election after a four-year term is not permitted, a new president will be chosen on Feb. 5 from among the eight candidates currently in the race.

Italy Said to Delay Elections To Maintain Political Accord

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Italian government reportedly has decided to postpone until next spring local elections that might have upset the delicate balance here between Italy's two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The vote, originally scheduled for next month, would involve about 800 of Italy's 8,000 municipalities and about 8 million, or almost a fourth, of Italy's voters.

Neither the Communists nor many Christian Democrats are eager to go to the polls. Leaders of both parties feared that the campaign rhetoric would threaten the recent political accord, in which the Communists agreed to support the minority Christian Democratic government.

Neither Party Confident
They also are concerned that, regardless of the vote's outcome, it would interfere with future cooperation between the two. Neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists, who between them have attracted more than 70 per cent of the electorate, felt confident of victory in the elections.

"Over the last year there has been a definite improvement in Italy's situation, but it's anyone's guess whether it would be the Communists or the Christian Democrats who get the credit," said Atilio Spinelli, an independent deputy elected on the Communist ticket.

Major support for the postponement is said to have come from Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Sources said Mr. Andreotti is convinced that any change in the political picture would make governing here more difficult. He believes a good showing by the



REMEMBERING—Thai students praying at Thammasat University in Bangkok, in front of a tree where some of their classmates were hanged by rightists one year ago. Suppression of the violence left about 40 persons dead, mostly students.

Held by Israelis

Moslems Uneasy in Occupied Lebanon Town

By Marvin Howe

KAFR SHUBA, Lebanon, Oct. 6 (UPI)—From this devastated Lebanese Moslem town high on Mount Hermon, two Israeli flags can be seen fluttering over an observation post a half-mile away on the Lebanese side of the border.

The Israelis withdrew their guard from the crossroads at the entrance to the town last week when they declared a cease-fire in southern Lebanon, but they still maintain the post, which is about 400 yards inside Lebanese territory.

During the heat of the fighting two weeks ago between the Israeli-supported Lebanese Christian militiamen and Palestinians, the Israelis came into the town with two tanks and a cannon and, according to a town elder, began firing at positions held by

Palestinians and Lebanese leftists across the valley.

He said that the residents told them they had said they would open the road to peace and asked them to take away their guns. "And they did," he said.

Collaboration Charge
Two recent incidents reminded the townspeople that they were still under Israeli control. Last week, an Israeli patrol reportedly accused the town taxi driver of collaboration with the Palestinians, seized his car and burned it.

Last Thursday, according to witnesses, a group of Israeli-supported Christian militiamen came into town, arrested three visiting Lebanese journalists and took them to Israel.

"The Lebanese Army must come so things like this won't happen anymore," an olive-grower said.

In fact, all of south Lebanon is waiting for the Lebanese Army. According to the cease-fire agreement, which went into effect Sept. 26, Lebanese troops are to move in and take over positions now held by the Israeli-backed Christians and the coalition of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.

New Fighting Feared
But leaders of the new Lebanese Army, which totals only 3,000 soldiers, fear that it will be caught in any renewed crossfire between Israelis and Palestinians, and are waiting for total calm.

This was once a prosperous center of grape fig and olive plantations. Its misfortune was its strategic position dominating the Hasbani Valley and the Key Christian and Moslem villages below.

Once a stronghold of the Palestinian-Lebanese Moslem coalition, Kafr Shuba was virtually destroyed by Israeli bombing raids in January, 1975. Nevertheless, about 1,000 persons remained.

When the artillery war in the south began six months ago, residents here said, the Israelis reinforced their positions here and at nine other "observation posts" along the border inside Lebanon. In May, several hundred Israeli troops reportedly came into Kafr Shuba checking

identities and warning the people not to allow any "foreigners" into the area. This was a clear allusion to the Palestinians.

Road Built
In June, residents said, the Israelis built an asphalt road from their observation post near the border to Kafr Shuba. There were reports of an imminent invasion. But the Israelis merely set up a checkpoint to make sure that no one else would use the road.

With heavy shelling in the area, there was a new exodus from Kafr Shuba and most of the border villages. About 30 families fled the town two months ago.

Unesco Board Chief Attacks Romania's Holding of Aide

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—A public row broke out today between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Romanian government over the detention in Bucharest of a Romanian Unesco employee.

Unesco's executive board chairman, Leonard Martin of Britain, said in a statement that detention was apparently a breach of several basic principles of international cooperation. He said that it was the first time a UN employee had been prevented by a member state from returning to his post.

Spiru Dumitrescu, director of Unesco's division of water sciences, went to Bucharest in June of last year on an official Unesco mission. He was detained on charges of not complying with Romanian law in remitting part of his foreign earnings to Romania. He sent a letter of resignation but said later that it was written under duress.

Mr. Martin said Mr. Dumitrescu asked for a salary advance to pay the sum claimed by the Romanian government, "and it would therefore seem that the case has been settled."

Under Romanian Law
Marcel Ghibernea of Romania told the executive board that Mr. Dumitrescu withheld the equivalent of \$16,000 and that his situation as an international civil servant did not remove him from the jurisdiction of his country's laws. He expressed surprise that Unesco had been hostile to the removal of an "unsuitable person" and had sent an official to "influence" Mr. Dumitrescu.

The Unesco director-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, of Senegal, accused Mr. Ghibernea of deliberately trying to confuse issues and said that the director-general had the duty of defending Mr. Dumitrescu, who had been attacked personally. Mr. Mbow noted he had the backing of all members of the

3 Dutch Parties Fail in Effort to Form Coalition
THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP)—Attempts to form a new government in the Netherlands collapsed today when the three prospective coalition partners failed to agree on the distribution of cabinet posts.

The breakdown occurred after almost five months of talks involving Premier Joop den Uyl's Socialist party, the Christian Democrats and the small leftist Democrats 66 party.

The parties were unable to agree on the number of posts each would get in the 16-man Cabinet, with the Christian Democrats opposing moves by the Socialists to secure a majority of seats.

Queen Juliana was expected to call in her political advisers tomorrow to discuss the situation. It is the third time that Mr. den Uyl has withdrawn from efforts to put together a new government since the May 25 general election.

Egypt Parades Its Arms, Shows Little New

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Egypt staged its annual military extravaganza today, showing off everything from frogmen in rubber boats to Mirage F-1 jets in a 90-minute parade.

Jets trailed colored smoke across the cloudless desert sky. Egyptian flags and portraits of President Anwar Sadat fluttered down on parachutes. Double-timing commandos in green berets chanted as they marched. Tanks and missiles moved past the reviewing stand as bombers and interceptors flew over.

In a four-hour radio and television interview tonight, Mr. Sadat expressed concern about developments in Israel and reports of a possible coalition government, which Israel has said might be formed for the sake of national unity. The Associated Press reported, Mr. Sadat compared the situation to the period just before the June, 1967, war when Israel launched a military attack on Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

"Today we are reading about Israeli nervous reactions [to the U.S.-Soviet Middle East declaration]," Mr. Sadat said. "The Israeli government says it is thinking of forming a coalition government and that Israel is in a state of general emergency. We have information that they are also stockpiling food. These are some of the things they did shortly before the June war. Israel today is trying to prepare world public opinion and Israeli public opinion for possible actions it may take. We must all be very cautious and shoulder our responsibilities."

Little New Is Shown
As expected, there were no major new weapons systems on display in today's parade, surprises and little equipment that was not in last year's parade.

Egypt's policy of diversifying its sources of weapons after years of almost total dependence on the Soviet Union was reflected in the French and British helicopters on view, but the Chinese missiles and advanced American weapons that had been promised in the local press were not displayed.

Foreign military attaches here spent much of the last week checking these reports and were skeptical of them even before the parade. The United States has sold Egypt very little aside from a few C-130 transport planes, which were displayed today. Military sources said that China does not even have long-range surface-to-surface missiles of the kind to Cairo press was claiming Egypt had obtained.

Military attaches here complain frequently of their lack of access to the secretive Egyptian armed forces and they look forward to the annual parade as the only time when they can photograph the Egyptian equipment. Several said afterward that they had seen nothing new except the C-130s.

The parade has become an annual celebration of the anniversary of the October, 1973, war in which Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal and regained part of the Sinai Peninsula from Israeli occupation.

Sad at Uniform
Mr. Sadat presided in the parade uniform that he and his top military officers wear for the occasion, complete with jodhpurs, knee boots and spurs. With him in the reviewing stand were Vice-President Hosni Mubarak in his air force uniform; the minister of war, Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany Gannay, and Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt's military machine, with an estimated 300,000 members and its mostly Soviet tanks, missiles and aircraft, is the biggest and most powerful in Africa and the most powerful in the Middle East except for Israel's. Gen. Gannay said in a brief speech that the army was ready to defend not only Egypt but its African neighbors as well, a reminder that Egypt's military concerns now lie almost as much to its west and south as to its east.

Much of Egypt's sophisticated equipment was displayed in today's parade—MiG-17 seven and MiG-23 jets, Soviet built T-54 and T-62 tanks, a variety of surface-to-air missiles, two squadrons of the French-built Mirage F-1 jets that are the keystone of the modernization of the air force, and surface-to-surface missiles.

But the parade showed little about the real combat readiness of the Egyptian equipment. Mr. Sadat has often complained that Egypt's weapons have been deteriorating for lack of maintenance and spare parts since the Soviet Union stopped giving military aid to Egypt when relations

between the two countries cooled after he October, 1973, war. Western analysts believe in what Mr. Sadat has exaggerated the problems. The Egyptians, having trouble keeping tanks, missile and aircraft on but ready.

All the equipment displayed today looked sharp, down to the fresh black paint on the tanks. A Soviet officer observed so fully: "Things always look good for the parade."

Arab Guerrillas on Alert
BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (AP)—Syria and the Palestinian guerrillas put their armed forces on alert today, saying they were ready for a possible attack on the anniversary of the outbreak of the 1973 war.

Spanish Poet Gains Nobel

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary of the Swedish Academy, when asked why the prize was given to a writer whose name was not well known to the general public, said, "The high esteem in the Spanish-speaking part of the world, where he is very well known."

In winning the prize, Spaniard was chosen as such noted authors as British Doris Lessing, West German Gunter Grass, Turkey's Yasar Kemal and Colombia's Gabriel Garcia Marquez, all of whom have been mentioned as front-runners. The prize will be awarded in 1978.

Mr. Aleixandre said he planned to travel to Sweden to receive the prize "unless my doctor objects." The poet has heart ailments.

The prize carries a cash award of 700,000 kronor (\$145,000). Last year's winner of the literature prize was U.S. novelist Saul Bellow. The last Spaniard to win the prize was J. R. J. in 1956.

Mr. Aleixandre, born in Seville and now a resident of Madrid, was a member of Spain's famous "27 generation," a group of about 25 writers who were influenced by the Spanish "golpe" of the 16th and 17th centuries and by popular writing.

The group's foremost representative was Federico Garcia Lorca, who was executed by the followers of Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the beginning of civil war in 1936. Other members of the group scattered throughout Spain and abroad.

Although he considered himself an opponent of Franco, Mr. Aleixandre remained in Spain largely because of his love of his land.

"The civil war came, and he had to be listened to the bomb exploding. When it was over, his friends and fellow writers went into exile, they had to be the invalid behind. But he, too, he survived the regime, never submitting to it, becoming a rallying and key figure in what we call today, the Spanish literary academy said.

Mrs. Gandhi C. Is Delayed Again

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Indian government again delayed its challenge to High Court on the release of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

A Delhi magistrate or Mrs. Gandhi's unconditional release on Tuesday, saying there was no reason to believe she would pose a threat to the government or the public.

This is the second delay hearing the petition and were suggestions that some government officials were concerned about the political implications of another possible release.

The six-month-old Janata government has come under sustained criticism in the press for its handling of the case against Mrs. Gandhi.

Some U.S. Ninth-Graders Write Mysterious Pledges to the Flag

HONOLULU, Oct. 6 (AP)—When 111 ninth-graders were asked to write the Pledge of Allegiance, not one could do correctly. One described the United States as a nation "and guard" and as a republic "of richest stand."

A schoolteacher, who asked to remain unidentified so that students would not be embarrassed, called the results frightful. She said all the students, Americans of various ethnic backgrounds, had spelling problems and apparently little grasp of what the pledge is about.

The word "indivisible," for example, came out as "in it visible" or with variants like "vissable" and "visible."

Two students said the nation was "under guard" instead of "under God." The phrase "to the republic for believe stands" appeared in some papers as "of richest stand" or "of Richard stand."

The teacher said 12 students had trouble spelling the word "America," which appeared as "American," "Americ," "Ameca," "Amica" and "Amica."

She said that just before giving the test she showed the students a film of children reciting the pledge. And U.S. youngsters should have been familiar with the pledge from the grade-school days. Pupils in Honolulu elementary schools recite the pledge daily.

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Anti-Crime Drive

Legal Taps by FBI Reported
ed During Last Five Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Agents looking into organized crime have placed legal taps on the phones of several individuals and used the information produced by the taps in false statements to federal courts during the last five years, enforcement sources said today.

Spanish aims

At a hearing, sources said these activities were known to some lawyers in the department of justice's organized crime section, but have not been investigated. The department, however, has been investigating for 18 months similar cases by agents in internal security and a former official has been indicted. Sources—law enforcement—said these activities were directly connected with the case, but also asked not to be identified for fear of retaliation. They said that illegal wiretaps, "entries"—that is, entries by FBI agents—and questionable activities were most often in the New York office, but also cropped up in other parts of the country.

Black Bag Jobs
A practice of making illegal "black bag jobs" in which a person is taken to a room and other illegal activities were discussed. A recent book by Anthony Moore, an FBI agent assigned to investigate a reputed Mafia boss, was mentioned. Mr. Moore was a member of the New York field office's Squad 53, which concentrated on Mr. Gambino's suspected criminal activities.

Report Continued
In his book, Mr. Villano wrote that he had never been notified of a 1968 ban on illegal entries by J. Edgar Hoover, then director. Sometimes we wanted a look at a place... in order to discover some, which we would later use to a confidential source. But it was also stated at the bureau that a bug (the use of an electronic listening device) required a "survey of the premises." "Other words," he wrote, "would not seek a right to the bug until we had been in a place and determined the best spot for it was in the dining room table, in a room or even the toilet. Some guys seemed to think they could get away with it in the bathroom."

John Joins NASA Probe
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The United States and West Germany had an agreement yesterday to operate in a \$300-million U.S. Space Administration probe to Jupiter launched by the U.S. space agency in 1982.

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violations of both federal and New York state law. The Justice Department last year conducted a criminal investigation into allegations that agents in internal security squads had stolen mail, conducted burglaries and installed illegal wiretaps. John Kearney, a former bureau supervisor, was indicted earlier this year on charges growing out of this investigation.

Resentment Cited
The Times' sources said resentment had been growing within the FBI because Mr. Kearney had been charged with using methods employed by about six squads working on organized crime as well as by several squads concentrating on internal security.

"I think the whole ball of wax should be investigated by nothing at all," said an agent, who has worked in internal security.

Mr. Villano said he believed that the FBI "traced" knew of the practices, but doubted that the information was passed on to the government prosecutors.

The introduction of false statements to a federal court would be a crime and could cripple the government prosecution in which the evidence was later used. Under federal and New York state law, evidence obtained illegally cannot be used in a criminal case.

Several sources said they believed the illegal methods used in the organized crime cases did not come under departmental investigation last year because the suspects, Mafia figures, were "politically unsavory," as a source put it, and "their rights didn't mean very much."

2 Key Senate Democrats Urge
Carter to Revise Energy Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., a senior member of the Senate Finance Committee, said yesterday that President Carter's energy program is "in shambles" and urged that the chief executive replace it with a new one. Another generally loyal Democrat on the committee, Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, said he had been trying to find a reason to vote for the crude-oil tax that is at the center of Mr. Carter's plan, but could not. Sen. Nelson called the tax "a bad idea whose time has not come."

In a third sign of the troubles surrounding the President's recommendations, an all-state Democrat has prepared a proposal for the partial removal of federal price controls on oil, following the Senate's decision this week to phase out controls on natural gas.

An objective of the crude-oil tax, which is pending in the Finance Committee, is to discourage oil consumption by raising the price. Sen. Bennett Johnson, D-La., has drafted a substitute plan to raise the price directly by raising controls. The proceeds of the Carter tax plan would be rebated to the public, while the higher prices under the Johnson plan would, of course, go to oil producers. Sen. Johnson would take controls off newly discovered oil and give inflation increases to producers of the two categories of oil. Most important, he would eliminate a "composite price," which Congress established two years ago. This sets an average price that all domestic oil must not exceed. If the price of one category of oil goes up, the price of another must be lowered. If the composite is eliminated, the price of one category would be allowed to rise without penalizing another.

U.S. Says Wages
Gain on Inflation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The average U.S. family gained 3 per cent on inflation last year but was still not doing as well as in 1975, the U.S. Census Bureau said today. It said that the median income of all U.S. families last year was \$14,960, an increase of 9 per cent over 1975.

But prices rose 8 per cent during the year. After inflation, the average family's income rose by about \$550, or 3 per cent, the bureau said. The \$14,960 income was still \$480 below the record \$15,437 dollars in real income set in 1973, before the current recession. The Census Bureau describes a family as any unit of two or more related individuals. Among unrelated individuals, the average real income rose from \$5,164 to \$5,376.

No Ulster Casualties
BELFAST, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—September was the first month in more than six years in which no civilians were killed by guerrilla violence in Northern Ireland, a British government spokesman said today.



Blast smoke rising over the test site in 1970.
U.S. Releases 1970 Photo of 'Dust' From Nevada Nuclear Accident

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 6 (AP)—Federal officials yesterday released a recently declassified photograph of a 1970 nuclear accident at the Nevada test site about 110 miles north of here.

The aerial photograph shows a plume of radioactive dust rising 10,000 feet after its accidental venting Dec. 18, 1970, from an underground test code-named "Beneberry."

The test was of a 10-kiloton device, with a yield equal to 100,000 tons of TNT, at the bottom of a 910-foot hole drilled into the desert floor at Yucca Flat.

Instruments indicated that the accidental release of the radiation posed no danger to the public, a spokesman for the Department of Energy said. About 300 persons at the test range were exposed to the radiation posed no danger to received exposures exceeding safety guidelines for test site workers, officials said.

The accidental venting was attributed primarily to water seeping into the earth immediately around the nuclear test device.

The Department of Energy did not explain why the photograph was declassified. session, the committee voted tentatively to strike the House-passed tax from the bill on which it is working. Among other things, the committee is divided over what to do with the proceeds if it does impose the tax—whether to give the money back to the public to prevent loss of purchasing power, or give it to producers to encourage additional production.

"Not Going to Fly"
"Shouldn't the President admit his energy program is in shambles?" Sen. Ribicoff said. "All the indications are it's just not going to fly. I think energy is the nation's No. 1 issue. Shouldn't the President and (Energy Secretary James) Schlesinger go back to the drawing board and come up with a new program?"

U.S. School Study
Backs Race Role
In Admissions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Medical, law and other professional schools should consider the race of applicants in determining whom they admit, the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education said today. In a special report on preferential minority admissions and reverse discrimination, the 12-member, foundation-supported council proposed that professional schools adopt a two-step process to insure that they admit qualified minority applicants, the Los Angeles Times reported.

First, establish which of all applicants, regardless of race, sex or age, meet minimum academic standards indicating there is a "reasonable chance" they can successfully complete the course. Second, from that group select students on the basis of grades, test scores and other traditional criteria, along with special consideration for the applicants' "racial or other minority experiences."

The council study was begun last winter after the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case—involving Allan Bakke—the University of California reverse-discrimination case that will be argued before the justices on Wednesday.

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Defense, Use of Canal at Issue

Senators Ask Proof Panama
Shares U.S. View on Treaties

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Several senators warned yesterday that the fate of the Panama Canal treaties depends on the Carter administration's ability to resolve apparent contradictions in U.S. and Panamanian interpretation of key defense provisions in the agreements.

That message was delivered with unmistakable force at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A parade of senators, whose support is considered crucial to the treaties, warned that the pact has no chance of approval without unequivocal assurances from both governments that the treaties safeguard future U.S. military rights in the canal.

Spurring their concern was the disclosure Tuesday by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., of a confidential State Department cable from the U.S. Embassy in Panama. Sen. Dole's appearance as a witness before the committee yesterday made the cable's contents the dominant topic of the hearing.

The cable described one of Panama's treaty negotiators, Carlos Lopez Guevara, as privately disputing contentions that the treaties give the United States the rights to intervene against threats to the canal and to obtain priority passage for U.S. ships in time of war.

Previously, top administration officials had assured the committee that these rights were fully guaranteed by the language of the treaties.

Today the State Department announced that the United States and Panama are drafting a statement to clarify key aspects relating to permanent U.S. defense rights in the Panama Canal.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who is officially uncommitted but privately regarded as leaning toward approval of the treaties, said yesterday:

"Let it be clear that the Senate is not likely to ratify these treaties if crucial provisions are being interpreted differently by the principal parties. These are crucial provisions, and if there is a different interpretation being

placed on them by the government of Panama, now is the time to find out."

"I hope that message gets through loud and clear," Sen. Church added. "Otherwise, this is going to result in a legislative catastrophe."

Another uncommitted senator, Richard Stone, D-Fla., told newsmen during a break in the hearing: "It's time for the State Department and the Panamanian government to get their act together and tell us whether they're in agreement on the meaning of these treaties."

The senators' demands for clarification pose a serious problem for the administration in its uphill fight to win the 87 votes—two-thirds of the Senate—required for approval of the treaties.

So far, the administration's only answer to senators' insistence on clarification has consisted of a letter sent yesterday by acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the Foreign Relations Committee.

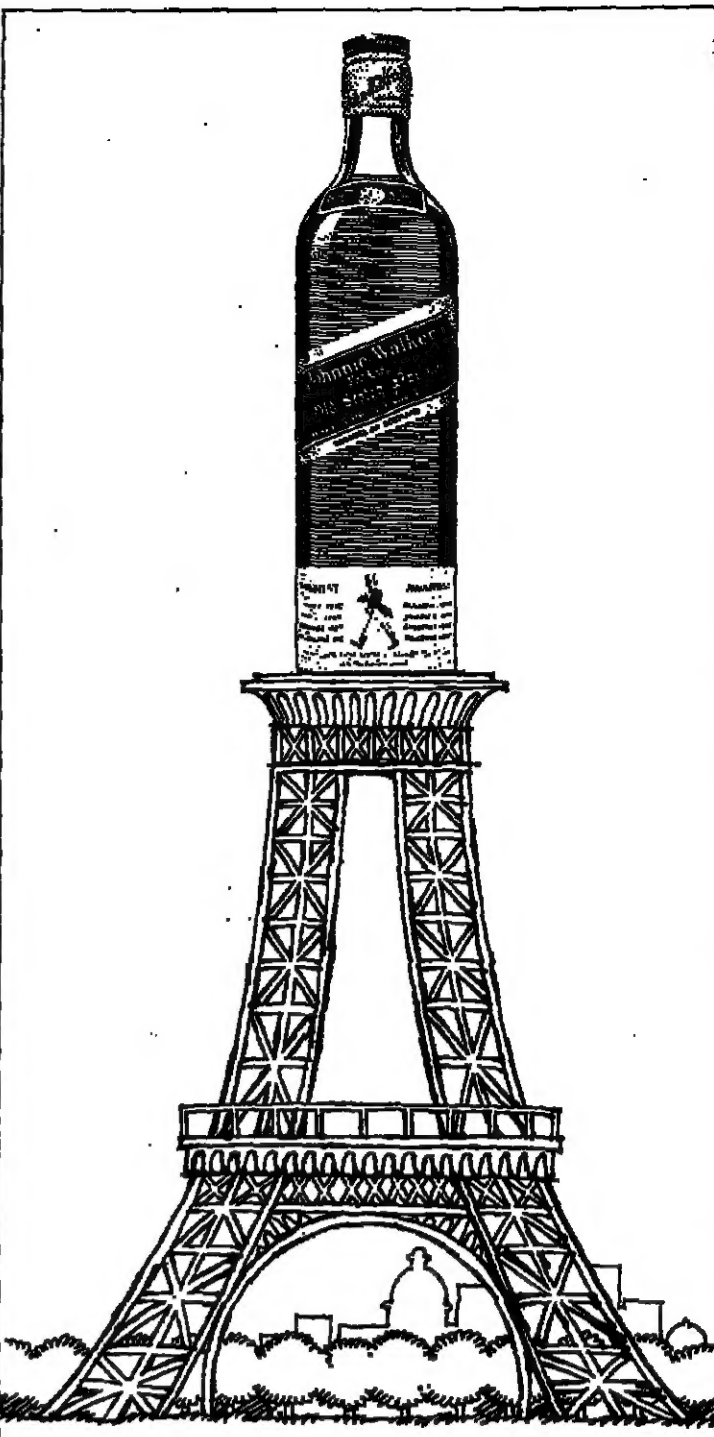
Explanation 'Accurate'

In it, Mr. Christopher reasserted: "The explanation of the Panama Canal treaties offered by administration witnesses before your committee last week is accurate."

The letter said that while the United States does not claim any right to intervene in Panama's internal affairs, it does have the right under the treaties "to take any appropriate measure to defend the canal" against future threats to its neutrality.

However, Mr. Christopher's letter did not say that the Panamanian government has acknowledged this interpretation as correct. It also failed to say anything about whether Panama agrees that the treaty provisions of "expedient passage" for U.S. ships mean that they "go to the head of the line" in passing through the canal.

These points were hammered at by Sen. Dole, who testified yesterday that they prove the need for the Senate to amend the treaties in ways that will leave no doubt about their meaning.



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Happy to Shun Problems of Governing

French Labor Chiefs Relieved by Leftist Split

By Jonathan Kandell

THIONVILLE, France (NYT).—Serge Valli, a Communist labor leader in this economically depressed steel town in Lorraine, says he has a recurring nightmare.

It begins with a victory in the legislative elections next March by an alliance of the French Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals. But with the country floundering in inflation and sluggish growth, the new leftist government must continue a program of economic austerity.

"Imagine the reception among the workers," said Mr. Valli, a ranking official in the local unit of the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT). "The workers want higher wages. They don't want any more austerity. They'll begin to say the left is just like the right. That's what they'll say. And it will take 20 years to recover their trust. We can't risk disappointing their aspirations."

Among French labor leaders, particularly the Communists, a

sense of relief has set in following the recent breakup of the alliance of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals that was favored to gain power in the legislative elections.

Cause Debated

In Paris, 200 miles to the west, political analysts have been debating the causes of the startling rupture of the leftist alliance, just six months before the elections that many people thought would change the course of French history.

Some commentators say they see the hand of Moscow behind the French Communist attacks against their Socialist partners, because the Soviet Union was not happy at the prospect of an independent Socialist-Communist government in France.

Others point out that the French Communists had been making an abrasive pre-election bid to assure that the Socialists would cede them key posts in a future leftist coalition government. And still other analysts feel that the Communists wanted to assert themselves as the first

party of the left—a position they have lost during a dramatic surge over the last five years by the Socialists.

These are all factors in the breakup of the leftist alliance in recent days.

Workers' Demands

But in industrial centers like Thionville, Mulhouse farther to the south, St. Etienne in central France, and the Parisian working-class suburbs of Nanterre and St. Ouen—places that are already Communist and Socialist strongholds—leftist labor leaders are most concerned by the prospect that they would not be able to

Individuals must be informed if they are included in a data bank

satisfy their workers' demands if

French Bill Aims

To Cut Abuses of

Computer Banks

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—The

French National Assembly passed

a law early today to protect in-

dividuals from abuses of com-

puter-based information banks.

It gave individual citizens the

right of access to computer files

and the right to correct any

mistakes concerning them. It

also banned the inclusion of any

mention of racial origin, political,

philosophical or religious opinion.

The bill must now go to the

Senate, which has little power

to make major changes.

A national commission will

oversee the operation of com-

puter information banks, which

must be registered, and will be

able to make exceptions from

these rules. The law already

allows press organizations to in-

clude such normally banned data

in their files.

Penalties included in the law

provide for jail terms of six

months to three years and fines

of up to 200,000 francs (\$40,000)

for illegally starting a computer

file, and two months to six

months and up to 30,000 francs

(\$4,000) for illegally divulging

information in them. Stealing

file material will be punishable

by up to five years in jail and

fines of 2 million francs (\$400,

000).

their parties took over the na-

tional government next year.

It was worker dissatisfaction

that first brought the Commu-

nists and Socialists to power in

Thionville, a traditional Gaullist

stronghold.

During the postwar era, Thion-

ville prospered as an important

steel center. But the crisis that

has engulfed the steel industry

across Western Europe—the re-

sult of stagnant world demand,

increased foreign competition

and excess plant capacity—has

also cooled Thionville's blast fur-

naces.

Earlier this year, the center-

right government of President

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing an-

nounced a program calling for

a 10-billion-franc (\$2-billion)

public investment in the heavily

indebted private steel industry,

in return for the loss of 15,000

jobs by mid-1978.

In Thionville, a town of 30,000

along the banks of the Moselle

River, the steel labor force has

already lost 1,600 jobs during the

last year. In municipal elections

last March, the citizens voted

overwhelmingly for the left and

Thionville got its first Commu-

nist mayor.

Protests Erupt

When the government an-

nounced that the local steel fac-

tory would be closed altogether,

Thionville erupted in protest.

President Giscard d'Estaing, em-

barrassed, temporarily reversed

his decision and has recently

tried to make amends by an-

nouncing that the automobile

industry would create 3,000 jobs

with a new plant in the town.

Now the pressure is on Thion-

ville's leftist labor leaders. At

a national level, the Socialists

and Communists have engaged

in a bitter argument over how

many companies should be na-

ționalized and how much of a

public subsidy should be given to

financially shaky state companies

if a leftist government comes to

power.

The Communists have been

unable to get their erstwhile So-

cialist partners to agree to the

nationalization of the steel in-

dustry, including Thionville's un-

profitable plant. And under

these circumstances neither of

the local parties is looking for-

ward to elections in March.



Old Bailey, London's central criminal court.

Accuses Lawyers, Judges, Police

Study Tarnishes the Image of British Justice

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 6 (WP).—The image of British justice has been tarnished by a study that accuses lawyers, judges and the police of systematic unfairness toward defendants in criminal cases.

The inquiry is by two Birmingham University lecturers. Several leading lawyers tried but failed to suppress it.

The main findings of the report, "Negotiated Justice—Presures on Defendants to Plead Guilty," are:

• Busy barristers frequently threaten their clients with heavy sentences if they insist on a trial and do not plead guilty. Some judges directly enter into this plea-bargaining process.

• A man arrested for a crime is rarely allowed by the police to have his lawyer present when he is questioned. A substantial number of those who plead guilty allege they were beaten by police.

The nation's top barrister, Peter Webster, as chairman of the bar, earlier this year urged Home Secretary Merlyn Rees to suppress the report. The Home Office had financed the research.

Mr. Webster attacked the findings as worthless, charging that they depend largely on the complaints of criminals. It is not known whether Mr. Webster also told Mr. Rees that the researchers wanted to question lawyers but that the Bar warned members that cooperation would breach the lawyer-client relationship.

Mr. Rees said he did not like the study but had no power to stop it.

U.S., Russia Seek Joint Design for Artificial Heart

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP).—U.S. and Soviet researchers have agreed to begin work this year on developing a joint design for an artificial human heart. Tass reported yesterday.

The agency said that the agreement on a five-year program of artificial heart work was made at a Moscow meeting between Prof. Valery Shumakov and Dr. Michael DeBakey. Dr. DeBakey is chief of cardiovascular research at Houston Methodist Hospital, in Houston, while Dr. Shumakov heads a Moscow institute for transplantation of organs and tissues.

"This is a real opportunity to considerably hasten the creation of an apparatus that will enhance chances for saving seriously ill patients—a basically new apparatus with no analog in practical medicine," Tass quoted Dr. Shumakov as saying.

U.S.-Soviet cooperation on research in the artificial heart field began three years ago with the signing of a basic joint accord. Until now, Dr. Shumakov said, the cooperative effort has involved exchanging and examining preliminary models of various possible designs, developed separately in each country.

The report was also damned by David Napley, president of the Law Society. This governs the other body of lawyers here, the solicitors, who prepare a case before it reaches court, where the barristers take over.

Mr. Napley said, "It's just not research if you talk to a lot of crooks about what they thought and then accept whatever they tell you."

Effect of Pressure

The lawyers' pressure has been so great that Birmingham University took the unusual step of submitting the study, before it was released, to three distinguished professors. They concluded that the work was "academically respectable" and that it demonstrated that "there is a problem needing further investigation."

The Birmingham lecturers, John Baldwin, 32, and Michael McConville, 33, focused on plea-bargaining—inducing a defendant to plead guilty on the promise of a lighter sentence. They looked at Birmingham Crown Court over 15 months and discovered 150 defendants had abandoned their "not guilty" plea just as their trial was to begin. They tracked down and interviewed at length 121 of these.

They found only 35 fewer than one in three, who said the plea change was entirely their own idea. Most of these were thought to be professional criminals trying to make plea-bargaining work for them. The remaining 86 were either offered a deal or persuaded by "pressure from [their] barrister."

In some cases, if the convicted defendants are to be believed, the judges themselves entered into the bargaining. A defendant said his lawyer saw the judge, came back and reported:

"Well, the judge says we can argue as long as you like but you'll be found guilty anyway."

In other cases, the defendants said that the judge's role had been indicated indirectly. According to one account:

"The barrister said, 'I'll do a deal for you. You won't get more than 2 1/2 years. The judge knows what's going on, but we can't tell you, otherwise you'll get four years.'"

Many of those interviewed by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McConville said that their barristers had not bothered to master the details of their case and were too busy to listen to them. Until the day of trial, a defendant here is likely to see his solicitor only.

To get some measure of whether defendants are wrongly pressured to plead, the Birmingham researchers called on a retired court official and a retired police official. They examined all the documents in each case and concluded that 31 per cent had stood a good chance of winning acquittal. The prosecution of seven was characterized as "not justified." In other words, it appears that at least seven innocent men had been pressed to plead guilty from fear of receiving a tougher sentence.

If the Birmingham defendants can be believed, they had much to complain of. Only six of the

121 were allowed to have a solicitor present during questioning in the police station. The police here can bar an arrested man's lawyer if they think it will hamper their inquiry.

Forty-nine of 121 claimed that the police had attributed statements to them they had not made, "verbalized" in court jargon, and admissible as evidence.

More than one-fifth, 25, alleged they had been beaten in the station house. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McConville concluded that "the police station is sometimes a law unto itself."

Policewoman Hugs and Stops 4-Ton Elephant

HOUSTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—A 9,000-pound Indian elephant led 10 police cars on a chase through central Houston on Tuesday before being captured by a 100-pound policewoman.

"I ran up and grabbed her around her trunk and she stopped," Wanda Boehm said while being widely congratulated. "It's all kind of exaggerated, because it's just my job."

The elephant, Big Lydia, was being unloaded for a circus performance when she was frightened by a police siren and took off.

She ran into two parked cars and smashed into a building, inflicting some structural damage. She then tried to squeeze into a garage at a funeral home, but couldn't.

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Jan Garber, 82, U.S. Bandleader, Dies in Louisiana

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Jan Garber, 82, the dance orchestra leader who organized his own band at the age of 21 and led one for 55 years, died yesterday morning in a hospital in Shreveport, La.

In the early 1920s he formed a band with the pianist Milton Davis, and called it the Garber-Davis Orchestra. The group featured what has been termed a "good semi-hot style." But in the 1930s, the ensemble's popularity began to diminish.

Then, filling an engagement in Cleveland, Mr. Garber heard a band led by Freddie Large and took it over. This led to Mr. Garber's so-called "sweet style," for which he became known. The unit featured a mellow saxophone section with accented vibrato, muted brass and guitar obbligatos.

In 1942, Mr. Garber switched to "swing," with Gray Bains doing most of the arrangements. The group played "swing" for about two years. It reverted to the "sweet" style in 1945.

Tay Garnett

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—Veteran film director and writer Tay Garnett, 83, whose credits include many major pictures of the 1930s and 1940s, has died yesterday of leukemia in a hospital here, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Garnett directed such films



Jan Garber

as "The Postman Always Rings Twice," "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "Love Is News" and "Blondie." Other films included "Mrs. Parkington," "Trade Winds" and "China Seas."

Presley Hoax Feared

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Charges were dismissed Tuesday against three men accused in an alleged plot to steal Elvis Presley's body for a \$10-million ransom when authorities admitted that the police informant was "unreliable" and the incident may have been a hoax.

Study Faults U.S. Program Of Commercializing A-Power

By George Alexander

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 6.—The U.S. nuclear power industry has succeeded in spite of itself, according to a Rand Corp. study, and might have years ago but for the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and other unforeseen happenings.

Rand researchers found, in a study of the 30-year effort for commercially successful nuclear-powered generation of electricity, that the program had been characterized by unbounded optimism, unrealistic estimates, decisions based on "informed intuition" and both government and industry insensitivity to public concern.

But at the same time, the Rand study, released yesterday, found that the 65 nuclear power plants now in operation throughout the United States have saved the nation well. "Despite technical and institutional problems," the authors declared, "the operational history of the large nuclear plants [has been] as good as, or better than, large modern fossil-fuel plants."

The two-year study was carried out for the National Science Foundation. The nuclear path which the United States was eventually to follow was set in the early 1950s by the Eisenhower administration.

"A national decision arising more in political than in technical

evaluation prompted a search for 'reliable' rather than cheap, nuclear power," wrote Robert Perry, principal Rand researcher, "and thus established the pattern of subsequent development."

That search was greatly influenced by Hyman Rickover, then a captain and now an admiral of the U.S. Navy, who settled on the pressurized water reactor (PWR) system for his nuclear-powered submarines. A PWR is but one kind of "light-water" reactor, light water being the ordinary form of H₂O, as opposed to "heavy" water.

"His selection of the pressurized water reactor," Mr. Perry stated, "was based on little more than informed intuition and the judgment that light water reactor technology held promise for the immediate future."

Within a few years after the Rickover decision to promote the PWR power plant for submarines, the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission concluded that it was also the reliable power source which the Eisenhower administration sought for its "Atoms for Peace" program.

Overoptimism Cited

Moreover, it seemed to be an energy source that the United States could develop and introduce to the world before Britain or France. Both those nations were embarked on similar programs.

The U.S. view proved to be an overly optimistic assessment, ac-

ording to the report. It said, "By 1983, the equipment manufacturers and elements of the AEC... generally agreed that the commercialization [of light water reactors] required little more than solving definable engineering problems and convincing American utility firms that the nuclear power era had begun." In truth, the report said, commercialization was to require a great deal more than substituting a nuclear firebox for a coal-fired or oil-fired firebox.

Great problems have also attended the nuclear industry's decision to scale up from comparatively small plants with capacities of 300 or 350 megawatts (a megawatt is 1 million watts) to 1,000 or 1,300-megawatt stations in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Cheap Flights Sought For U.K., Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Danish-owned Sterling Airways has asked permission to start Laker-type walk-on flights between Copenhagen and London for a round-trip fare of 650 crowns (\$100) an airline spokesman said.

An airline official said that the company hoped to start flights to Luton, north of London, in about a month using Super Caravelles, carrying 131 passengers. Flights currently cost 2,300 crowns (\$350) round-trip.

"It was assumed," Mr. Perry said in a telephone interview, "that scaling up would be a relatively straightforward and not overly difficult thing to do, and that the economies of scale would reduce the unit costs of generating electricity. Well, that hasn't quite worked out the way the engineers expected. It has reduced unit costs, but at the low end of the scale, while introducing a lot more problems in the form of capital costs and the like."

The two giants in the nuclear power industry, Westinghouse and General Electric, hurt themselves and the industry when, in the early 1960s, they contracted to build a total of 13 nuclear plants at fixed-fee contracts. The Rand researchers estimated that the two firms took a financial loss of between \$875 million and \$1 billion when the actual costs of those plants proved to be two to three times higher than what they had contracted to build them for.

Comparative Costs

Indeed, the cost of building a large nuclear plant had become so great by the early 1970s that if the Arab oil embargo had not occurred in 1973, driving up the price of fossil fuels, the nuclear industry might well have priced itself out of the market, the Rand study indicated.

Cost estimates today are more realistic, Mr. Perry said, perhaps too realistic. The nation's utilities have ordered only five new nu-

clear plants in the last 21 months or so, compared with an average of 30 such plants a year in the early 1970s.

Sourcing construction and equipment costs are but one of many problems plaguing the nuclear industry today, Mr. Perry said. Finding suitable sites for plants is difficult, and so are uncertainties surrounding availability of nuclear fuel.

Nevertheless, the Rand study found that the nuclear industry might be better-laid into account the environmental or developmental problems, alternative energy sources, as improved coal combustion, the conversion of solar radiation to electricity.

© Los Angeles Times.

Opposition Chief Qu South Africa Politic

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 6.—Veteran opposition leader de Villiers Graaff, 63, quit politics yesterday, saying he will stand in the Nov. 30 general election.

For 20 years Sir de Villiers was the official opposition, the African National Congress, in the African National Congress, in the Parliament. The party was dissolved in June after its parliamentary support was eroded by defections to the right and left.



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ENTERTAINMENT

New Cabaret-Theater Is a Circus

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 6 (IPT).—The pre-war Ambassadeurs in the Avenue Gabriel was a pleasure palace of renown when Edmond Eysag was in charge. There Florence Mills starred in "Blackbirds"; there Raquel Meller sang "La Violetera" and Jimmy Denials the jazz tunes of the day; and there the first Cole Porter revue was seen in Paris.

In the wings of the former Pavillon Gabriel, Maurice Bataille has built a sumptuous cabaret-theater to outshine the vanished Ambassadeurs. Known as Le Jardin, its restaurant-auditorium seats 700 at dinner tables and its performing space—both stage and center floor—is invested with all the modern scenic mechanics. The other evening, Le Jardin threw open its flowered portals to greet its guests with an inaugural banquet and entertainment.

"Circus Folies," the floor-and-stage spectacle, has been conceived, costumed and directed by Marc Doelnitz. Doelnitz has supplied a striking, inventive wardrobe, but a bit of Sayag's showmanship and a dash of the wit which used to spice the Ambassadeurs' revues would be welcome. As it stands, the show is imitative of most of its Parisian rivals and has no definable character of its own.

Here is the sawdust ring with powdered and painted sables juggling as the curtain rises and scampering to the strains of the cornet solo from "La Strada," a salute to Fellini that

takes us from the prostitutes along the Via Appia to the Venetian titlers of "La Dolce Vita," from "Cabiria" to "Juliet of the Spirits." Fellini's influence looms large again in the finale, with its misadventures of Casanova, amid the masked merry-makers of carnival Venice.

The Italian cineaste is in no way responsible for the excursion into the Wild West of the 1940s California gold rush, in which the prospectors cavort with the camp followers.

This interlude is succeeded by a divertissement of treasure hunting, a tableau disclosing such gold diggers of history as Cleopatra, Theodora, the Empress of China, la Reine Margot and Marie Antoinette, all ravishingly attired and flanked by a Hollywood-inspired chorus.

The usually reliable Robert Dinary has staged a parody of a venerable operetta in which a garden romance of around 1840 is disturbed by a squawking bird and a sudden downpour while its principals bravely carry on—a promising comic sketch that fails to tickle in this production. In another tableau, "Les Signes du Zodiaque," the planets revolve against a tender night sky.

The specialty numbers, none of them woven into the circus fabric, are best added, the evening's great moment is provided by a Paris Fremont group rousing performing their gymnastic exercises, vaulting in somersaults that bring thunderous applause.

Los Indios, with their whirling ropes, and Nino Frediani, a virtuoso of hoop juggling, are excellent novelty acts, maintaining an electric tempo equal to that of the fire brigade's demonstration of athletic prowess, an intensity that is missing from the show's direction.

Carmelo Bene, the eccentric comedian from Italy, and his sophomoric pranks are more relevant to the music hall than they are to the theater. His "Romeo and Juliet," sharply cut and translated, would be far more appropriately lodged in a deluxe night club than solemnly housed at the Salle Favart, where it is being passed off by the Festival d'Automne as a startling feat of experimental interpretation of Shakespeare. Bene, whose strong sense of the ridiculous is apparent in all he does, probably is enjoying the joke on his humorless hosts.

In a learned essay, Granville Barker observed that many directors have misread and mismanaged the scene in which Romeo crashes the Capulet party to meet his fate. Bene, ingeniously and to impressive pictorial

ends, retains the background of a banquet throughout. The flamboyant decor, akin to a Folies-Bergere tableau of a Borghese supper, is that of a giant's festive board, in relation to which the players are but insects, buzzing like mosquitoes between the towering goblet and mammoth bottles set on the superhuman dinner table.

Bene is aware that Mercutio is a better part than Romeo and so he has allotted himself that role. Dissatisfied with its brevity, his Mercutio refuses to be slain and survives until the final curtain.

There is a theory that Shakespeare wrote the tragedy as an ironic comment on youthful passion. Perhaps, but if so, his golden pen betrayed that purpose, for his lovely language has glided into the play's two-hour traffic into the most enduring of beautiful romances.

Bene so tears it to tatters that his text is impossible to distinguish from a rock-opera libretto. The mentioned but unused John Donne, the crown of the jest is that it is being explained as a theatrical "re-evaluation" of the Bard. Bene's latest production, "S.A.D.E." is to have its Parisian premiere this week—not at the Alcazar but at the Salle Favart.

Three Met Operas To Be Televised

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—As a result of the success of last spring's live telecast of Puccini's "La Boheme," three performances by the Metropolitan Opera will be telecast live this season.

"La Boheme," presented over the Public Broadcasting System, was the first showing in color of a full opera from the Met stage. It was "viewed by the largest audience ever gathered for the performance of a single opera," according to Hartford Gunn Jr., PBS vice-chairman.

The operas to be presented this season are Verdi's "Rigoletto" on Nov. 7, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" on March 16, and the double bill of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" on a date to be announced.

They will be shown in the evenings over the PBS network of 260 stations.



Jerrold Norman, one of three people who played Houdini, in a scene from the opera.

to the Bureau of Coal Mines on how trapped miners could profit from his discoveries in escapology, but whose music amounts to a lush, late romantic love duet with his wife, Bess.

The problem of casting the title part is handled by distributing it among three performers. One is a tenor, Jerrold Norman, who has long stretches of heroic monologues to sing and who sings them heroically indeed but without projecting much of the personal magnetism Houdini must have had. Another is a real-life escape artist, Howard Peters, who gets to pull off a few apparently authentic feats of escape. The third is a dancer, Clint Farha, whose principal scene is his wildly choreographed routing of the forces of spiritualism, led by a famous Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Musically, Schat is in full flight from the overserializing and overcomputerizing of practically everything, and his course is set by Schoenberg's deathbed plea for a "new harmony" and the tensions of tonality. The result has a curiously nostalgic air about it. The singers, reassuringly, have plenty to sing, but the main load is carried by several orchestral interludes that, at first hearing, call to mind the highly charged orchestral passages of Berg's operas.

Others in the excellent cast included Sarah Velden as Houdini's mother, Jennie Veeninga as his wife, and the robust baritone Jan Derksen as his manager. Pieter van den Berg and Elise Galama were hilarious as the Conan Doyle.

Hans Vonk conducted his heterogeneous musical forces—including the Concertgebouw Orchestra, Schat's own Amsterdam Electric Circus, the Electric Faalster Quintet, the Studio Silver Strings and the Steelband Circle

More Civil Weddings Performed Than Religious in U.K. Last Year

LONDON, Oct. 6 (NYT).—More than half of Britain's marriages last year were conducted without the benefit of clergy.

Civil ceremonies, according to government statistics, surpassed religious ceremonies for the first time since the beginning of centralized records in 1837.

Officially, it was suggested that modern divorce trends were the main factor in the declining popularity of church weddings. It appeared, however, that Britain's economic problems played a major role as well.

In the United States, by contrast, about 73 per cent of reported marriages took place under religious auspices in 1976, the latest year for which figures are available.

Britain's Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said in releasing the data that "the recent trend to civil marriages is due very largely to the rising

proportion of marriages involving divorced persons."

It said if only first marriages were considered, "bachelors marrying spinsters," the proportion of civil ceremonies climbed last year by 2 points to 54 per cent. This is somewhat less than the advance in all civil weddings, to slightly over 50 per cent from 47.8 per cent.

"It costs a lot of money for a church wedding," said one young Englishwoman. "Just consider the price of gowns alone."

The number of marriages in Britain fell by 6 per cent, or 22,000, last year, with almost 90 per cent of the decline in the religious sector.

The total was 179,330 civil weddings and 179,287 under some religious authority.

The government made no mention of any loss of faith among its citizens.

Houdini Turns Escape King Into Political Ideologist

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IPT).—The Netherlands Opera has begun season with generous doses of flamboyance and political dogma, wrapped up in a colorful package entitled "Houdini." It is being given its first performance in the Theater Carré. The work is more ambitious than an operatic biography of the great escape artist. Peter at the 42-year-old composer, whom it was commissioned, is well known as a political

ist associated with the Provo movement as he is for being one of the central figures of the 1960s avant-garde musical scene. The last couple of decades, him and his librettist, Adrian Schat, the text is in English—his feelings of exaltation are only showmanship, but symbol of liberation in a broadly

political sense. It is a factual level, the book is about Houdini's life, but the book is always given a heavy political lead to carry. Thus, one of his challenges "the fate of the world," a religious—that one of the great favorite stunts was to escape various police depart-

ments to keep him locked up in their deepest dungeons. The operatic cops accept his challenge while singing a chorus that establishes them as villains ("Even Christ could not escape from the power of the law"). But Houdini does escape, of course, striking what is presumably a blow for all the world's oppressed.

In 17 quick-moving scenes, "Houdini" skips through his life from birth—the first great escape, symbolized by his bursting through a paper hoop—to after death, when his nonappearance at the prearranged spiritualist seances held by his widow is the final proof that there is no life after death. The final moral is that "there is no heaven but the people, there is no heaven but earth."

Along the way, it touches on various highlights of his career, his extraordinary closeness to his mother, his loving relationship with his wife, his war against spiritualist quackery, his yearning for his curious talents to be socially useful.

Sometimes these overlap. Thus, there is a "letter scene" whose text consists of Houdini's advice

been released on the Seabreeze label.

THUN, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing at the Night Club Oasis until the end of the month.

PARIS—Wishbone Ash is at the

Smithsonian Set To Reorganize

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—

The Smithsonian Institution, after more than a year of congressional scrutiny and criticism, has agreed to consider itself a federal agency and to modernize its management and its methods of dealing with Congress.

The move, recommended by a special consultant and approved by the Smithsonian's Board of Regents, are intended to bring significant changes in the financial and administrative practices of the 131-year-old research and museum complex.

They would give Congress broader authority to examine and control the Smithsonian's budgets, limit the institution's right to dispose of property without congressional consent and bolster the Smithsonian's own management and auditing staff.

Hippodrome de Paris Oct. 7 at 8 p.m. Joe McPhee is appearing at the Palais des Glaces Oct. 8 and 9.

and 9. Dizzy Gillespie and the Johnny Griffin quintet will be featured there on Oct. 11 for two shows, at 7 and 10 p.m. Keith Jarrett will be at Salle Pleyel Oct. 13 and 14 at 9 p.m. Jimmy Forrest, tenor-sax man with Count Basie, will be at the Club St. Germain from Oct. 10 to Nov. 5. Sylvie Vartan and her show come into the Palais des Congrès on Oct. 7.

BRUSSELS—The Cedar Walton quartet is at Pol's on Oct. 7 at 9 p.m., followed the next night by the Teddy Wilson trio, also at 9.

Dizzy Gillespie and Johnny Griffin will be at the Maison de la Culture Woluwe-Saint Pierre on Oct. 13 at 8 p.m.

French singer Mireille Mathieu's latest album, "Sentimentalement Vôtre," on the Philips label, is already a success and climbing fast on the charts.

This week's top single record in the United States is "You Light Up My Life" by Debby Boone, and in Britain, "Way Down" by Elvis Presley.

—FRANK VAN BRAXLE

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FIAT

The Geneva Express

Out of the recent tumult of diplomacy over the Middle East, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan now has what he wanted. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has what he wanted. President Carter has them both more or less where he wanted, and candidate Edward Koch has a problem. That still leaves Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and assorted Palestinians to be heard from. But Geneva can resume planning for a likely conference this year. Washington has regained its balance and, surely, in time, New York City will, too.

Their travails, in sequence:

Dayan of Israel was confronted by an oddly worded Soviet-U.S. agreement seeking to define the basis for a Geneva conference. It avoided language previously proclaimed by the United Nations, offered some new ambiguities touching on vital issues and thrust the Russians nearer the heart of the negotiations than they had been for years. Amidst an uproar from Israel and its U.S. supporters, Dayan obtained important public and private guarantees from Carter, that the UN resolutions remain a valid agenda for Geneva; that Israel could come to Geneva while "rejecting" the Soviet-U.S. invitational language, and, most to the point, that Israel would not be required to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or on any proposal to create an independent Palestinian state.

Gromyko, however, remains very much in the picture, still holding the Soviet-U.S. text for which he will gain some credit in Arab capitals. In return, he will be expected to urge the reluctant representatives of Syria and Palestinians into the negotiations, whose effective start could bring even greater credit to the United States.

Carter comes through another ill-paced diplomatic venture with his "it's" finally

dotted and his fingers crossed. More careful draftsmanship might have spared him the anguish in Israel and its momentary mistrust, which he cannot afford if a difficult settlement is to be reached. If the assurances finally given to Israel were understood all along, they would have been better conveyed before the deal with the Russians. Carter can only hope that the extra effort expended to soothe Dayan in a midnight hotel conference in New York will not now upend prior understandings with the Arab nations.

Why New York politics had to be rudely drawn into the confusion is Koch's problem—and New York's. This city's large Jewish community played its part in echoing the Israeli alarm, which is fair enough. The candidates for mayor joined the chorus, which is understandable. But in pushing an otherwise inoffensive letter of protest upon Carter at the moment of his arrival to address the United Nations—after having already seized the headlines by publishing its contents—Koch left the impression that the demands of his campaign, or his conscience, took priority even over the diplomacy he sought to influence or the city he seeks to lead. He did not lack for opportunities to air his views or to gain Carter's ear for urgent private opportunism. Instead, he chose to go over substance and a minor confrontation with a man from whom, as mayor, he would want major collaboration.

Koch knows that the incident needs explanation and will no doubt offer it to Carter to avoid further damage. Carter spoke mildly of the matter, so here as abroad nothing irretrievable was lost in the week's flare-up. The candidacy of Koch will be enhanced if he learns to avoid such brassy politics. New York will gain if the next mayor plans for a more seasoned foreign office at City Hall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New Watergate Tapes

When a prisoner hears that a court will consider reducing his sentence if he says, "I'm sorry, I won't let it happen again," the odds are that he'll say it. H. R. Haldeman has now said it, on a tape, naturally, played in federal court in Washington: "I have... a very strong feeling of repentance and strong feelings that whatever wrongs were done will never be repeated by me." John Mitchell says it, on another tape: "My reflections have led me to considerable remorse and regret... No set of circumstances, whatever they might be, will ever again lead me to take such actions or to perform such deeds."

Never mind the grudging ("whatever wrongs were done") or passive ("by me") aspects of the Haldeman tape or the somewhat pathetic insistence ("whatever they might be") of the Mitchell statement. Few will begrudge them the chance for early release. The important thing is that they were convicted and went to prison at all. As for the future, confession may be good for the soul but their pledges don't make much difference to the nation. The convicted Watergate conspirators are hardly likely ever again to serve as high counselors.

The more interesting tape was that of

their co-conspirator, John Ehrlichman. It was unquestionably self-justifying in relation to Richard Nixon. Last May, Mr. Nixon told David Frost that firing his two chief aides was like cutting off one arm and then the other. "Maybe I defended them too long... I felt that they in their hearts felt they were not guilty." A generous president sticking with guilty aides. Now, Mr. Ehrlichman suggests that it was he who held on too long, seeing himself as a "better angel" determined, by staying in office, to "try and make things turn out better." A loyal aide sticking with a guilty president.

There is a more important quality to the Ehrlichman tape. He, too, says he's sorry and won't let it happen again. But he also hopes no one will ever let it happen again—and he offers useful counsel for future White House staff members. A presidential aide, he observes, is an extension of the president's arm; it is not easy to exercise independent judgment. But if what a president wants creates a moral dilemma, then there is only one answer: "Get out." In other words, there are times when the arm should cut itself off, a taped lesson worth remembering in a society which prizes being ruled by laws and not men.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Protecting the Bowheads

Over the years, the International Whaling Commission has been steadily and often heatedly criticized for its lack of zeal in protecting the world's remaining whales. Rather than stopping the international whale hunt—and the resulting depletion—the commission all but supplied the harpoons to keep it going. Some of the criticism apparently had its intended effect, because earlier this year the commission met in Australia and agreed to lower next season's whale quota from approximately 28,000 to 18,000. Significantly, the commission issued a zero quota on bowhead whales. One of the most endangered of all the leviathans, the bowhead is now hunted only in Arctic waters off Alaska.

That might have been an upbeat chapter in an otherwise sad and bloody tale, except that a group of Eskimos—about 3,000 Inuits—protested that hunting bowhead whales is a part of their culture, and a necessary part because of the food from the whale carcasses. In addition, the Eskimos claim that the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 exempts them from the restraints against killing whales. Thus, the Eskimos' involvement means that what was once a question only of protecting an endangered species now includes—like so many other things these days—the issue of human rights. At the moment, the Carter administration is deciding whether to issue an objection to the commission's agreement on a zero kill for the bowhead, and thereby let the Eskimos continue their whaling, or to stand with the agreement.

For several reasons, we think the second option is sounder. The issue with the Eskimos has more to do with human exploitation than with human rights. According to Marion Edey of the Council on Environmental Quality, in 1976, 48 bowheads were killed and harvested, compared with 43 struck and lost. In the 1977 spring hunt, 26 whales were killed and harvested, compared with 79 struck and lost. This is a stunning rise from earlier years. The Eskimos' exemption from the law doesn't hold when a species is declared depleted—a declaration the National Marine Fisheries is in the process of making. The law also does not allow wasteful killing.

Without serious evidence that a zero kill for one season would impose severe hardship on the natives, the issue shifts to the credibility of the U.S. position on whaling. For years, we have portrayed ourselves as the world's conscience in whaling matters. For the United States suddenly to go soft when its own interests are involved—even when serious questions are raised about the legitimacy of those interests—is to invite a harsh suspicion of double standards. It is also to invite a return to the old ways of the whaling commission, when any nation could dissent with impunity and head out to the open sea for whales.

President Carter has repeatedly expressed his conservationist views about saving the whales. Not to go along with the commission at this moment, when reforms are being made, would suggest that expediency is more important than commitment.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

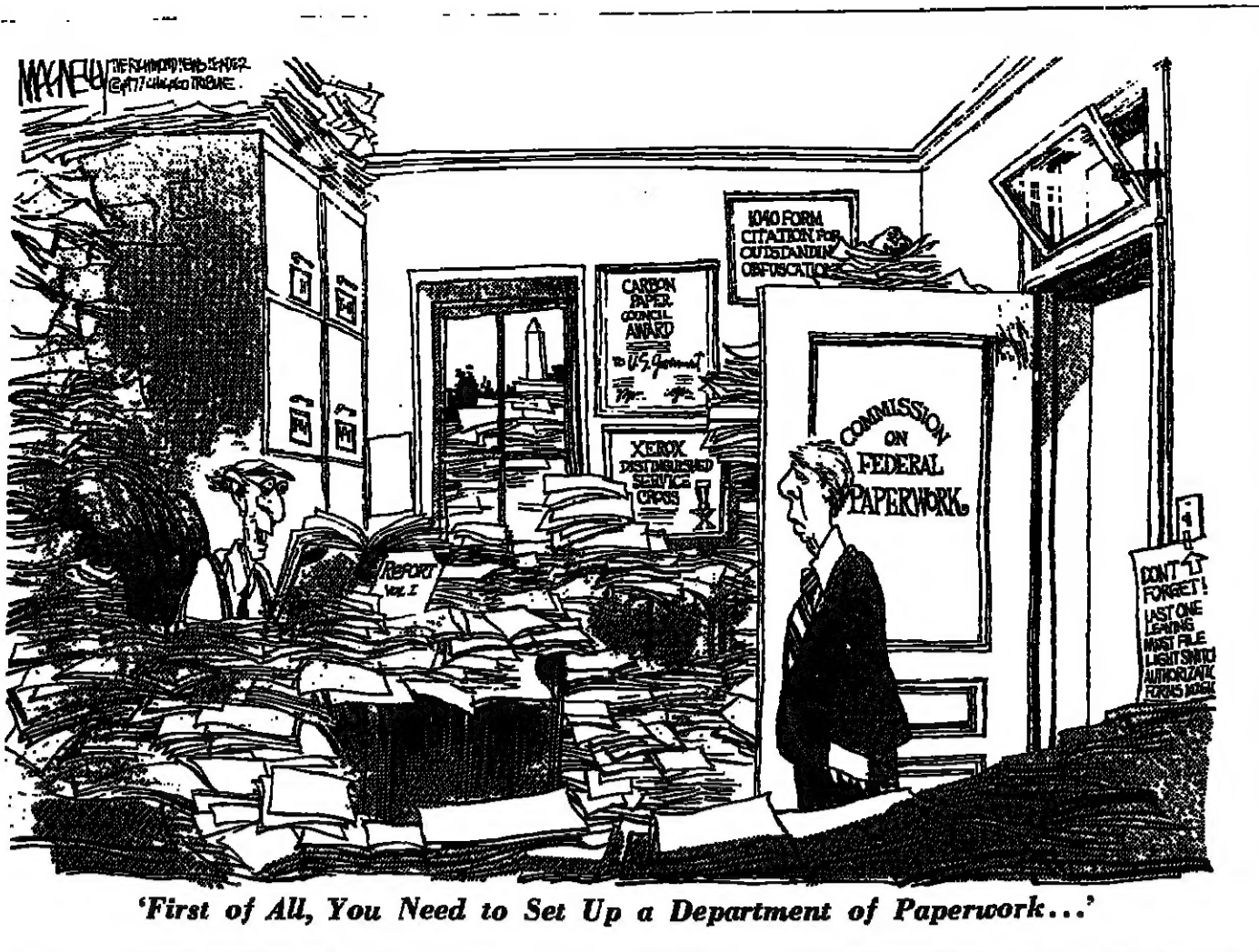
October 7, 1902

PARIS.—According to the news published this morning concerning the coal strike situation in the United States, there is some reason to believe that a settlement of the differences between the mine operators and the miners is not far off. President Roosevelt is still optimistic, believing that moral suasion will yet prove effective in bringing peace to the meantime. The price of coal goes higher and higher, rapidly approaching the category of a luxury.

Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1927

PITTSBURGH.—The New York Yankees have now won the first two games of the World Series against the Pittsburgh Pirates. On Monday, behind Waite Hoyt and Wiley Moore, they won 5-4, and yesterday behind young George Fingers they won again, 6-2. The Yankees have yet to hit any home runs (Gehrig has a triple and a double and Ruth three singles) but they have been hitting in the clutch, when needed, and their pitching and fielding have been superb.



Kissinger on Challenges to U.S. Foreign Policy

By Henry A. Kissinger

NEW YORK.—Now that the bitter passions of the foreign-policy debate of the last 10 years are hopefully behind us, it is time for thoughtful deliberation on what, or should be, our basic premises about the world in which we find ourselves today.

Our foreign-policy difficulties are often described as the legacy of Vietnam. But the Vietnam ordeal was not a cause but a symptom. The late 1960s, coinciding with Vietnam, marked the end of the period when America was overwhelmingly more powerful than any other nation, when we could assault problems alone and entirely with our own resources, when American initiatives were accepted without serious debate, when we could believe that our own domestic experiences, like the New Deal, were the automatic blueprint for economic development and political progress abroad. It marked above all the end of the era when we could imagine that any problem could be resolved once and for all and that solutions once achieved would permit us to end our international exertions.

no stable peace; without our constructive participation in the world economy, there can be no hope for economic progress; without our dedication to human liberty, the prospect of freedom in the world is dim indeed.

For the first time in American history, we can neither dominate the world nor escape from it. Henceforth this country will be engaged in world affairs by reality and not by choice. America must now learn to conduct foreign policy as other nations have had to conduct it—with patience, subtlety, imagination, and perseverance.

The most fundamental challenge is thus not to our physical resources but to our constancy of purpose and our philosophical perception. Precisely because we can no longer wait for dangers to become overwhelming when they are still manageable. The case for ratifying the Panama Canal treaties, for example, is not an immediate present danger in Panama but the need to forestall

a united front of all the countries of Latin America against what they consider an American attempt to maintain inequality by force. The issue in Angola two years ago was not a direct threat to our security, but the long-term danger of allowing Soviet surrogate forces to intervene globally to tip the scales in local conflicts. The argument for a forthcoming American attitude in the North-South dialogue is not to yield to the admittedly limited strength of the less-developed nations but to prevent the polarization of the world into a small minority of the rich isolated in an ocean of poverty and resentment.

A Paradox

It is a paradox of the contemporary world that if we wait until these dangers become realities, we will lose the chance to do anything about them. At the moment when we still have great scope for creativity the facts are likely to be unclear or ambiguous. When we know all the facts, it is often too late to act. This is the dilemma of statesmanship of a

country that is irrevocably engaged in world affairs—and particularly of one that seeks to lead.

America, therefore, can no longer afford the luxury of oscillating as it once did between brooding isolation and crusading intervention. Our biggest foreign-policy challenge is to shape a concept of our international role that the American people will support over the long term; we must avoid dramatic swings between exuberance and abjection. Our responsibility is unending; our accomplishments are likely to be over-luminous. We must change our approach to international affairs from the episodic to the permanent; from the belief in final answers to the realization that each "solution" is only an admission ticket to a new set of problems.

This article is excerpted by The Washington Post from the Arthur K. Salomon lecture given by Mr. Kissinger at New York University last month.

The Language of Fear

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York took the floor of the Senate the other day to charge that federal officials were trying to enforce "Nuremberg laws" in this country. If we look closely at his angry words and their implications, we may learn something about the raw edges of our society.

The object of Moynihan's wrath was a new policy for assigning minority teachers in the New York City school system. Adopted under federal pressure to remedy past discrimination, it aims to have minority personnel in roughly similar proportions in all districts instead of concentrated in ghetto schools. As a start, the Board of Education, in rehiring 3,500 laid-off teachers, considered blacks and Hispanics separately and assigned them to schools where the staff was more than 90 per cent white.

"Such practices," Moynihan said, "evokes one image in our lifetimes above all others: The sorting out of human beings for the death camps of Hitler's Germany." He also compared the policy to apartheid in South Africa and to segregation in the old U.S. South.

Hyperbole

Pat Moynihan is given to linguistic overkill, but there is more to this affair than his natural hyperbole. In speaking as he did Moynihan reflected widespread uneasiness over the policy, a crude insensitivity to the realities of black life in the United States over most of the last 200 years.

The senator did not dwell on the reason for the New York plan, which is that for many years black and Hispanic teachers suffered severe discrimination. Most of them had to work in the ghettos, if anywhere. A long and careful federal study found that

the city had practiced discrimination. School officials could have appealed that finding. They did not.

Remedy

The particular remedy of sending rehired minority teachers to mostly white school staffs was designed not by the federal government but by local authorities and the teachers' union. It caused much less disturbance than other plans considered, such as reassigning all the city's teachers by lot.

The idea of looking at teachers' races, even for a limited remedial purpose, can rightly be questioned. But it is quite another thing to talk about Nuremberg laws and death camps. To put it mildly, Moynihan's analogies were inexact. The Nazis did not try to assure that there were Jewish teachers in all schools. Apartheid aims to keep blacks and whites apart in every aspect of life, not to mingle them in representative numbers.

There is a lot of talk these days about all sorts of minorities suffering discrimination equally with blacks: ethnic Jews, immigrants and so on. But no one can really believe that unless he is blind to history. No other minority was forced to serve in segregated units of the U.S. armed forces as recently as World War II. No other people were forbidden to sit at a drug-store lunch counter in downtown Washington—or enter most theaters or restaurants—as recently as 1950. Only blacks were prevented from voting, by force and trickery, in much of the country.

When 40 per cent of the public schools in the United States were segregated, before 1954, they were not only separate but grossly unequal. In the 1940s the South-eastern states were spending

twice as much on white children's education as on blacks'.

Until a few years ago blacks were generally restricted to the most menial jobs in our society. However rough white immigrants found the struggle to get ahead, they did not usually have to compete with blacks to be railroad conductors or garment workers. I can remember the first black salespersons in New York department stores.

When a people have suffered that kind of discrimination it is a cold-hearted logic that now says they must overcome the profound effects without any special concern from society. Those of us in the majority should imagine how it looks to the minority when an attempt to correct past wrongs is met with cries of "Nuremberg."

A Wise Point

Paul Freund of Harvard, revered as a constitutional scholar and a man of gentle humanity, makes a wise point about all this. It is that we may be better able to understand the realities of color discrimination—and of healing its wounds—if we look at the problem in terms of another society. In talking about affirmative action and the Bakke case pending in the Supreme Court, Prof. Freund has said:

"If a South African university somehow could and did reserve a limited number of places for blacks—people who were qualified but scored lower than some white applicants—would we protest that this was an immoral act?" In the context of apartheid, we can see such a policy as a modest gesture of social healing. The United States is different; the problem is less stark, the remedies subtler. But discrimination on grounds of color is still an overwhelming fact. At the least, people of Sen. Moynihan's eminence should avoid the language of fear.

Letters

Death and Taxes

The most welcome news about taxing Americans overseas which appeared recently in the IHT—that both the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee had recommended the postponement of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for another year—was somewhat lost in the explanation of the Ribicoff bill proposing a new basis for taxing Americans abroad. The important immediate question is that these recommendations should pass Congress before it adjourns in a few weeks—otherwise our taxes will jump alarmingly. The Ribicoff and other

proposals for more equitable tax treatment can be considered in due course in the next session.

Accordingly readers should get this point across with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, Senator Robert Byrd and Sen. Howard H. Baker, and Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, the Speaker, and Congressman John Rhodes, the minority leader in the House.

Short-term, at least, the prospects of action look good but where death and taxes are concerned preventive measures are not to be ignored.

ALFRED R. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

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F-Banks an Link id Rejected

Illeged Information
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DON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has rejected a proposal to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties. The proposal, which was made by a group of international bankers, was rejected by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The bank said that it was not possible to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties. The bank said that it was not possible to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties.

Better Information
Dutch banker said that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has rejected a proposal to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties. The proposal, which was made by a group of international bankers, was rejected by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The bank said that it was not possible to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties. The bank said that it was not possible to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties.

Sign Cars Take Over Half J.K. Market for 2d Month

Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The Japanese car market took more than half of the sales in Britain in the second month of the year. The Japanese car market took more than half of the sales in Britain in the second month of the year. The Japanese car market took more than half of the sales in Britain in the second month of the year. The Japanese car market took more than half of the sales in Britain in the second month of the year.

Industrial Output ally Falls 7 Per Cent

Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production in Italy fell 7 per cent in July from a year earlier, the government statistics bureau reported today, compared with a 2 per cent rise in the first seven months of the year. Industrial production in Italy fell 7 per cent in July from a year earlier, the government statistics bureau reported today, compared with a 2 per cent rise in the first seven months of the year.

Company Report

Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has rejected a proposal to link the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks in providing loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties. The proposal, which was made by a group of international bankers, was rejected by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Policy Called Too Tight, Too Loose Everybody's Slapping the Fed

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Has the Federal Reserve been too tight or too loose? Curiously enough, the central bank has been excoriated in recent days by critics on opposite sides. The monetarists, including those in Congress as well as the academic world or business, are blaming the Fed for letting the money supply get out of control, thereby setting the scene for worse inflation. This week Rep. Parren D. Mitchell, D-Md., chairman of the House subcommittee on domestic monetary policy, said, "I fear the Federal Reserve may have again put us on a collision course with disaster."

Rep. Mitchell continued: "Rapid 10-per-cent-per-year growth in the basic money supply over the last half year has created another no-win situation. Cutting it back to get within the Federal Reserve's 4-to-5 1/2 per cent target range for the year ending next March would require too sharp a deceleration and short the recovery. On the other hand, continuing the present high money growth policy will take us down the garden path to another 1975-76 style inflation and recession."

A majority of business and academic monetarists, led by the so-called Shadow Open Market Committee, favors a sharp cutback in monetary growth as crucial to heading off acceleration of inflation. On the opposite side, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress—or at least some of its staff economists who were hard at work while committee members were preoccupied with other matters—put out a report last week attacking the Fed for "systematically" obstructing recovery by keeping money too tight because of its "obsession with inflation."

The report said the Fed's "disastrous" policy was a principal cause of the depths and duration of the 1974-75 recession. It also denounced the upswing in short-term interest rates that the Fed has brought about since summer. The Fed is taking some comfort from the fact that it is being attacked by both sides. It sees the attacks as evidence that it must be doing a good job of steering down the middle in the "dilemma case" of simultaneous inflation and unemployment.

Some Fed officials fear that there may be a grain of truth in both the attacks from the left and the right, but they deny the charge that the Fed lost control of the money supply last spring and summer. There were bulges in the rate of monetary growth in April and July—and again in September, but the Fed did not deliberately create those bulges. In fact, it has now adopted a semi-monetarist position and seeks steady, moderate growth in the money stock. But it contends that it cannot closely regulate the money supply from month to month—nor can anyone else.

Why did the bulges happen? No one really knows. Henry Wallich, a member of the Fed's board of governors and a former Yale economics professor, said that "we can explain only part of it." That has to do with seasonal factors and faulty seasonal adjustment of the data. He thinks there may also be "random shocks," or particular forces that, in the short run, lie beyond the Fed's power to predict and control or even wholly understand. "Funny things happen," Mr. Wallich said. "When people are afraid of inflation, they may increase their savings rate—and increase the money supply by increasing demand and time deposits. If people have strong feelings of insecurity about the future, they may decide to hold more cash—and again the money supply will go up instead of down."

Rumors of Washington-Tokyo Accord

Run on Dollar Quickens in Europe and Japan

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The dollar dropped against most major currencies today, reaching a record low level in Switzerland and its lowest for four years against a strongly rising yen. At first sight, the dollar's fall seemed to reflect continuing pessimism about the U.S. economy in view of its huge trade deficit and anxieties that the country's recovery from recession is not progressing fast enough. Dealers on the foreign exchange, however, pointed out today that there is nothing new in this, and they began searching elsewhere for explanations of the latest currency seesaw.

South Korean Textile Curb

SEOUL, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The South Korean government will not generally approve expansion of textile facilities due to growing import restrictions in the United States and Europe, a Commerce and Industry Ministry spokesman said today. Items for which additional facilities will not be approved will cover man-made fabrics, yarns and textiles, sewn-wear, knitwear and embroidery. South Korean textile industries have previously increased their facilities under annual ceilings for expansion announced by the ministry.

Earnings of EMI Show Gain of 15%

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—EMI Ltd. today announced higher earnings for the year ended June 30, but chairman Sir John Bead admitted to being "a bit disappointed" with second half results which were slightly below those made in the first six months of the fiscal year.

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Okun Criticizes Carter For 'Old' Economy Line

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—Economist Arthur Okun broke with the Carter administration today over its reliance on "old" economic policies that he said are failing to pull the nation out of the "swamp" of stagnation and inflation.

In a speech to the Economic Club of Chicago, Mr. Okun said President Carter's over-cautious strategy is similar to the efforts of the Ford administration. Copies of the speech were released here.

Mr. Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in 1968-69 under President Lyndon Johnson, is now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution here. He was an adviser to Mr. Carter during the 1976 election campaign, and his name has been mentioned in speculation on a possible successor to Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

He said his "main message" is that Mr. Carter's reliance on traditional fiscal and monetary measures, designed to produce a gradual reduction in inflation and a gradual return to full prosperity, will not work. "The time has come," Mr. Okun said, "to face the likelihood that we have a losing hand, and to deal a new one."

Mr. Okun said that he could be "honestly cheerful" about the short-term economic outlook, in that the current expansion has a good deal of vigor left. That coincides with the views expressed Tuesday at the Detroit Economic Club by his former Brookings colleague, Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze.

But he sharply diverged from Mr. Schultze's optimism on the longer-term outlook. The current strategy, Mr. Okun said, "probably does not lead to a happy ending"—that is, "sustainable prosperity accompanied by reasonable stability of the price level."

Urges New Remedies
Mr. Okun called on the administration not only to try some "unconventional and unproven" remedies, but to postpone the \$15 billion to \$20 billion in tax cuts for business and individuals being prepared by the Treasury Department as part of its tax reform package. That would of course scuttle the tax reform

proposal, because it would leave only the tax-raising parts of it. Mr. Okun said that a "more urgent priority" than traditional tax relief is a four-point program designed to break the nation out of stagflation, involving less conventional tax reduction of about the same amounts scheduled in the context of tax reform. None of his proposals involves a return to formal wage-price controls, but a critical part of the program is a voluntary "social contract" that would limit wage increases to less than 6 per cent and price increases to less than 4 per cent, with \$15 billion in tax rebates for employers and workers as the inducement to participate in the program. Variations of this idea have been brusquely rejected in the past as impractical by union and business leaders alike.

Another \$5 billion to \$6 billion in tax benefits would flow from an incentive program designed to encourage state and local governments to cut sales taxes. The federal government would defray half the revenue loss for local authorities that reduced or repealed sales taxes during 1978.

The local government could recoup the other half by raising personal income taxes. Mr. Okun said the objective is to accomplish a reduction by lowering sales taxes—of about 1 point in

the cost of living index—holding down consumer prices and dampening the escalator effect on wages. Mr. Okun said the social contract, plan would break the present inflationary cycle, under which wages have been going up 8 per cent and prices 6 per cent a year.

Another point in the Okun program is a revision of fiscal and monetary targets by the White House and the Federal Reserve that aim for more growth and less inflation for 1978. The target would be a 10.5-per-cent increase in the nominal, or money, value of GNP, or the same as in 1977. For 1979 and 1980, the aim would be to reduce the money growth in GNP "progressively into single-digit territory."

This marks the second weekly decline in a row and could provide some encouragement to the market tomorrow, analysts said, alleviating some concern about additional Federal Reserve Board

Amex Is Forming
Commodity Market
NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The American Stock Exchange said today it is forming the Amex Commodities Exchange Inc., a separate corporate entity which will handle options and spot trading in gold and silver bullion.

The Amex said the commodities exchange is scheduled to start up next spring, subject to approval by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly. What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.



Arthur Okun

Wholesale Prices Rise 0.5% in U.S.

Latest Month's Gain
Biggest Since April

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Wholesale prices in America rose 0.5 per cent last month, the biggest increase since April, as the big drop in food prices began leveling off, the Labor Department said today.

After declines averaging nearly 4 per cent in the last four months, farm products declined in price by only 0.2 per cent in September.

Contributing most to the increase last month were industrial commodities, which rose 0.8 per cent, the highest jump in a year. The biggest contributors were lumber and wood, which rose 4.4 per cent amid continuing demand for new houses.

Also increasing were fuels and power, non-metallic minerals and transportation equipment.

The overall increase of 0.5 per cent would average out to just over 6 per cent for an entire year, close to the level the administration considers an acceptable inflation rate.

Finished consumer goods, which are the furthest along the stage of production, rose 0.4 per cent in September after being virtually unchanged in the previous three months.

N.Y. Prices Edge Higher in Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (UPI).—The stock market managed a modest gain after drifting through a slow and uneventful session today.

Analysts said investors drew some encouragement from reports of strong September sales by the nation's major retail chains, including a nearly 20-per-cent sales jump by Sears & Roebuck, the industry leader.

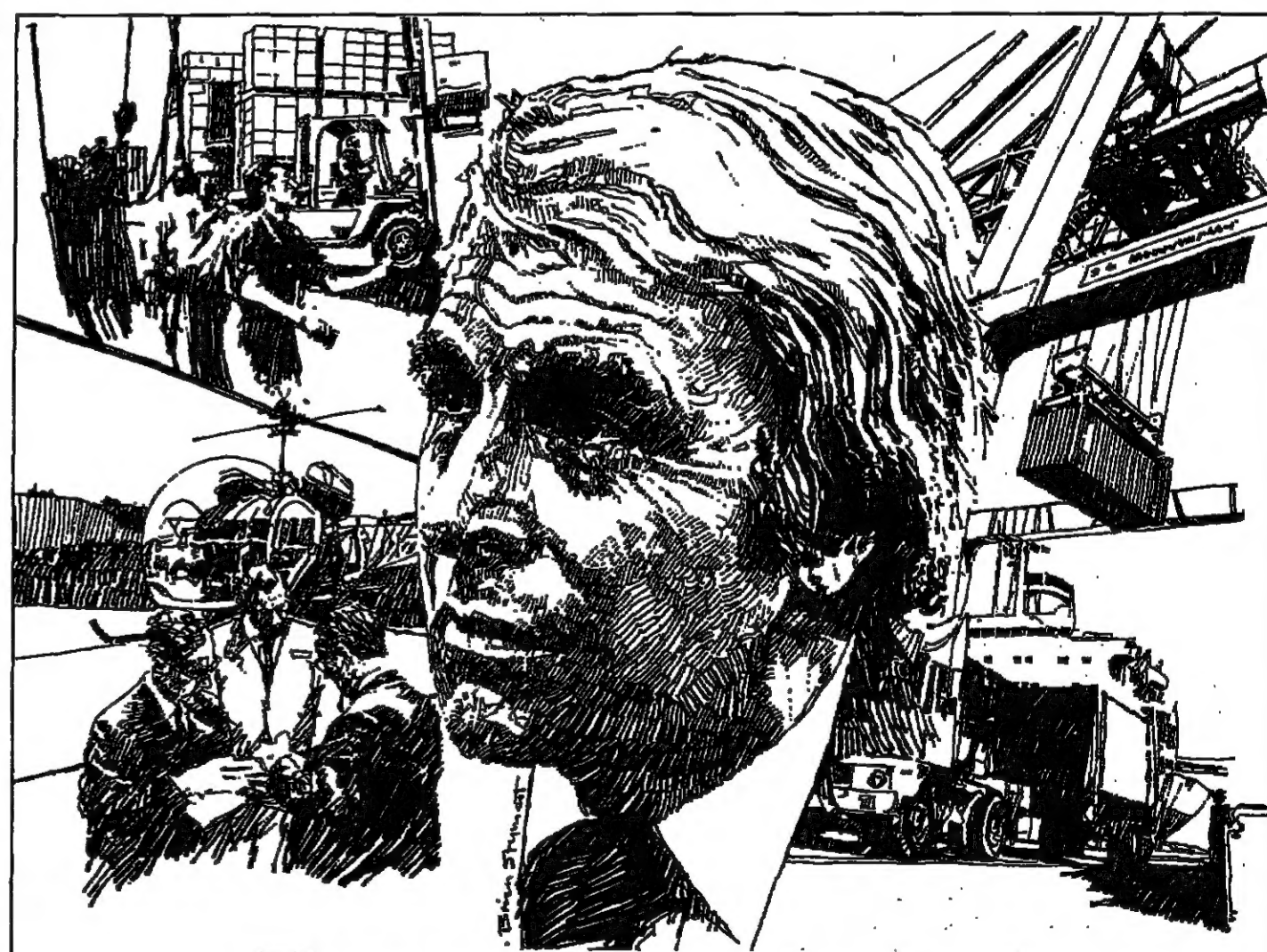
Support also came from speculation by some investors that the weekly money supply figures, due at closing time, might show a decline.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said \$12 billion in the statement week had \$1 money supply declined ended Sept. 28 while the broader M2 aggregate fell \$800 million.

lightening at this time. The analysts cautioned, however, that money supply growth remains above the Fed's presumed interim target ranges on an annual basis and many more declines would be needed for the Fed to relax its current stance.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.59 to 841.91. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 760 to about 580, and volume totaled 18.49 million shares, up from 18.3 million yesterday.

The NYSE most prominent gainers were heavily traded Carter-Wallace, up 1 1/4 at 8 3/4, while Sunshine Mining, which cleared the way for a merger with Great Western United, was its most prominent loser, falling 2 3/8 to 11 3/4.



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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly. What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

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OCT. 6, 1977

(In Franc)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 6	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	Y YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74 75 76	SHARES (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	327 - 337	330.30	327 - 331	6	5.8	89.14 - 83.08 - 55.63c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 cont. ed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	396 - 375	383	396 - 384	13	5.6	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	'76 net dividend of Fr. 21.30 (up vs. '75).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 362	464	474 - 461	23	5.4	28.38 - 34.39 - 20.72c	2,323	New convert. bond issue of 400 l. 1st semester '77 results = 12.5.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 129	147.20	151 - 146.50	11	7.9	16.98 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	Subsidiary Cie Maritime's sales 4.7 = 42 MF (+39% vs. 4 mos. ago).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 81.50	100	185 - 103.50	4	7.4	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.0c	1,672	Shareholders to vote on PERI S.M.A.C. merger plan on December 1.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 81.85	101	104 102.50	7	7.3	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,759	'76 net profit = 68.18 MF vs. 73.59 Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. '75.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 72.58	85.50	89 85.50	18	7.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,828	From July '76 to July '77, C.I.C. former deposits increased by 11.1.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	98 67.50	84.60	85 84.30	—	9.5	26.13 - 9.62 - 5.53c	3,684	1st semester '77 turnover (ex-taxed) 2,890 MF (+24.2% vs. same period '76).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	190 124	179	176.50 177	2	6.1	— - 36.50 - —	2,193	1976 consolidated profit = 119 MF 32.5 MF for 1975.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip	410 296	385	409.80 406	5	4.9	23.02 29.27 - 73.07c	1,545	Canada and C.E.M. to link their credit electronic activities.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.50 145	183.30	184 - 184	78	3.8	— - 26.94c - —	3,806	Group now holds 100% of Cavendish outstanding capital.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 66.10	70.50	72 - 70.50	3	8.8	17.97 - 2.44 - 27.51c	7,844	Group 1st semester '77 consol. net = 48 MF (vs. 65 MF in '76).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	451.50 268	422	429 - 421	33	2.0	17.84 - 5.71 - 12.87c	3,158	'77 net dividend = Fr. 5.48 (vs. Fr. 7.96 in '76) payable as of Oct.
NORD (Compagnie du) ...	Holding	22.10 17.85	18.05	18.40 19.20	11	8.3	0.16 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	Jacques Reichsli's 226 MF loan increases his negotiating potential.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	76.10 61	64	65 - 64.50	10	9.4	3.52 18.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 12.88 as 1975).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem.min	98 62.10	84.10	87.48 85	14	5.9	29.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,801	Expect group consolidated sales '77 to increase by 20%.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	311 201	301.10	306.90 303	2	3.3	28.24 54.71 137.94c	9,444	'77 group consol. turnover = 354 MF (+23% vs. '75).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.90 63.80	66	66.48 - 65.68	—	9.1	— - - —	5,430	CER studying new ways to convert heavy gas into lighter end.
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 504	508	571 - 561	12	3.2	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	996	March-April '77 turnover (ex-taxed) 1,014 MF (+17.8% vs. same period '76).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	82.79 55.68	52	53.20 54	9	11.5	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	18,941	Company dividend for 1976 at Fr. (same as 1975).
ROBECO	Investm. Comm.	384 - 46	367.50	368.20 - 367	—	6.8	(not relevant)	23,372	For 1st 4 months '77, S.A.R.O. 88 shares issued (400,000 as bonus).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manufact.	1918 1225	1824	1830 1835	21	1.4	71.76 - 73.76 - 87.48	584	1st quarter '77 consol. turnover (ex-taxed) = 89.54 MF (+59.4% vs. '76).

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '76.

(b) Tax credits not included.

C: Consolidated

	Ch'ge	- 1977 -	Stocks and	5%	Ch'ge	- 1977 -	Stocks and	St
Close	Prev.				Close	Prev.		

[illegible]

3	11½	11¼	11¼+	¼
7½	20¼	19½	19½-	¾
7½	20¼	19½	19½-	¾
58	43½	43¼	43¼+	¼
6	45¼	44¾	45-	¼
141	21¼	21	21-	¼

Die Zukunft und Bank der

DM 100,000,000
5½% Notes due 1982

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	BAYERISCHE GENOSSENSCHAFT GIROZENTRALE	Limited
CREDIT LYONNAIS	CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -
COMPTON BANK CO. INTERNATIONAL	ORION BANK	

ALLGEMEINE SPARKASSE IN LINZ	CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
A.E. AMES & CO.	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN	Merck, Finck & Co.
Limited	CREDITO ITALIANO (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.	MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	DAIWA EUROPE N.V.	B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
ASIA C. - ASIAN INTERNATIONAL	RICHARD DAUS & CO.	MORGAN GERNFELD 1. & CO.

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO	DB BANK	GIROZENTRALE
BANCO DI ROMA	DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK	ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK
BANK FÜR ARBEIT UND WIRTSCHAFT	DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION*	Aktiengesellschaft
Aktiengesellschaft		ÖSTERREICHISCHE VOLKSBANKEN
BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL	DRESDNER BANK	Aktiengesellschaft
Limited	Aktiengesellschaft	
	DR. RUDOLPH LAMBERT	SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.

BANK MEES & HOPE NV	Limited	N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.	FÄLLESSBANKEN FOR DANMARKS	Limited
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR	SPAREKASSER Aktieselskab	
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG	FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)	SKOPBANK
Société Anonyme	Limited	SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL
	GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG	Limited

BANQUE NORDEN NOR	HANDELSBANK N.V. (OVERSEAS)	incorporated
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	Limited	SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE DU LEMAN S.A.
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG	HESSISCHE LANDESBANK	(RAS GROUP)
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE	- GIROZENTRALE -	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND	HILL, SAMUEL & CO.	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUES S.A.
ERBANKEN	Limited	INCORPORATED IN SWITZERLAND

BERLINER UND FRANKFURTER BANK BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited BRISACH PINSCHOF SCHOEELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft	KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited KREDIETBANK N.V. LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ - GIROZENTRALE -	VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Adlengesellschaft J.VONTOBEL & CO. M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. WESTFALENBANK
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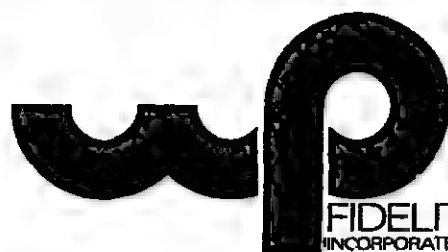
The Business of Important manufacturers of Axminster Carpets is offered for sale

Annual Turnover approximately £15 million
Located Nr. Worcester, England

The Company is able to demonstrate a history of substantial maintained profits and has an excellent order book position. It has an experienced and successful management team and sophisticated management information systems.

A detailed prospectus of the business is available on application to:

Touche Ross & Co., (INCORPORATED)
27 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1NF
Telephone: 01-242 9451



FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders October 20, 1977

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 p.m. at the Corporation's Principal Office, Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda, on October 20, 1977.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Election of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has proposed the re-election of the eight existing directors.
2. Review of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1977.
3. Ratification of the actions taken by the Directors since the previous Annual General Meeting.
4. Ratification of the actions taken by the Investment Manager since the previous Annual General Meeting.
5. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Registered

Shareholder's Proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A.
P.O. Box 670,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Certificate of Deposit and a form of Bearer Shareholder's Proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at P.O. Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit with the Corporation the certificates for their shares or a Certificate of Deposit therefor prior to the Meeting.

All Proxies and Certificates of Deposit issued to bearer shareholders must be received by the Corporation not later than 2:00 p.m. on October 20, 1977, in order to be effective at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Charles T. M. Collins
Secretary

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Front Street
Hamilton, Bermuda

Julius Baer International Limited
3 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9ER, England

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
43, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
1st Floor, City Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA, England

Bank Julius Bar & Co.
Bahnhofstrasse 36
8002 Zurich, Switzerland

International Stock Indexes

Index	1977	1976	1975
Amsterdam	38.00	38.00	38.00
Brussels	324.00	324.00	324.00
Frankfurt	146.00	146.00	146.00
London	618.00	618.00	618.00
Madrid	144.00	144.00	144.00
Paris	64.00	64.00	64.00
Rome	94.00	94.00	94.00
Tokyo	235.00	235.00	235.00
Zurich	102.00	102.00	102.00

Market Summary NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	162 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	+1/2
GE	30 1/2	+1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2	+1/2
General Electric	30 1/2	+1/2
IBM	162 1/4	+1/4
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Dow Jones Averages

Index	1977	1976	1975
Industrial	354.00	354.00	354.00
Transportation	11.00	11.00	11.00
Utilities	11.00	11.00	11.00
Composite	96.45	96.45	96.45

Standard & Poor's

Index	1977	1976	1975
Industrial	354.00	354.00	354.00
Transportation	11.00	11.00	11.00
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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

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Dow Jones Futures

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NEW YORK, Oct. 6 — Cash

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold	133.00	+0.25
Silver	16.00	+0.10
Copper	1.50	+0.05
Aluminum	0.80	+0.02
Zinc	0.70	+0.01
Lead	0.60	+0.01
Nickel	0.50	+0.01
Steel	0.40	+0.01
Iron	0.30	+0.01
Coal	0.20	+0.01
Oil	0.10	+0.01

COMMODITY INDEXES

Index	1977	1976	1975
Industrial	354.00	354.00	354.00
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES						Jul	144.00	146.75	14.75
Oct. & 1977						Aug	145.00	145.25	14.00
Open High Low Close Prev.						Dec	134.00	135.00	13.00
						Sales: 6,071.			
SUGAR NO. 11									
177,000 tons; cents per lb.									
Jul	8.50	8.60	8.32	8.35	-0.08				
Aug	8.60	8.70	8.40	8.45	-0.11				
Sep	8.70	8.80	8.50	8.55	-0.15				
Oct	9.22	9.34	9.15	9.17	-0.08				
Nov	9.20	9.30	9.10	9.14	-0.06				
May	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.54	-0.02				
Jun	9.50	9.57	9.47	9.54	-0.02				
Oct	9.80	9.87	9.79	9.84	-0.04				
Sales: 4,315									
COFFEE C									
57,000 tons; cents per lb.									
Jul	150.00	143.90	155.25	160.00	-4.30				
Aug	145.80	145.50	144.00	143.25	-0.95				
Sep	146.50	145.75	139.00	140.00	-1.75				
Oct	146.00	146.00	139.00	140.00	-3.00				
Nov	136.00	140.00	136.00	137.00	-0.00				
Dec	136.00	136.00	136.00	137.00	-0.00				
Sales: estimated, 7,012.									
COTTON No. 2									
50,000 tons; cents per lb.									
Oct	51.90	52.50	51.00	51.00	-0.90				
Nov	53.05	53.45	52.45	52.45	-0.60				
Dec	54.05	54.45	54.45	54.45	-0.00				
May	54.85	55.20	54.85	54.85	-0.00				
Jun	55.15	55.50	55.15	55.15	-0.00				
Oct	55.00	55.35	55.00	55.00	-0.00				
Nov	55.15	55.50	55.15	55.15	-0.00				
Sales: 1,101.									
COCOA									
100,000 lbs.; cents per lb.									
Dec	180.00	181.90	179.00	181.00	-1.70				
Jan	180.00	181.90	179.00	181.00	-1.70				
May	157.10	153.00	151.00	152.45	-1.45				

Your U.S. tax return for 1977 will bear the full brunt of the inequities of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Unless you act today...

- Your \$25,000 exclusion will drop to \$15,000
- Your tax bracket will be fixed as if the exclusion did not exist.
- You won't receive a tax credit on foreign taxes paid on the first \$15,000
- Your taxes could double and your standard of living drop drastically
- Even if your company operates a tax equalization plan, you could become too expensive

Time is running out. But there is still a chance to persuade Congress to delay enactment of unfair tax provisions before it adjourns. Tax Equity For Americans Abroad (TEAA), the worldwide, grass-roots organization of overseas Americans, is fighting for delay. And our voice is being heard. The Department of the Treasury has joined us in supporting a delay. The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a delay. The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to delay. But

Congress could adjourn without enacting the delay and the battle would be lost. That's why we need your help.

WRITE TODAY to your Congressmen urging them to vote for delay of Section 911. Tell them how high your tax bill is already and how much it costs to live abroad. Ask if they know the devastating effects this provision could have on America's balance of payments.

JOIN US ON OCTOBER 12: Hundreds of Americans in London, Geneva, Paris, Brussels and Frankfurt will be assembling to sign a petition protesting Section 911. Cast your vote against unfair tax treatment.

SUPPORT TEAA and help prevent unfair taxation. To receive information and become active in the fight, send contributions to TEAA, P.O. Box 39990, Washington, D.C. 20016. Remember, a delay only takes care of this year; then the battle really starts.

To learn details of the October 12 assemblies and find out other ways you can help, contact TEAA representatives in these locations.

TEAA

25 North Row London W1R2BY 01-499 0414 Contact: Dermot McNulty c/o Burson-Marsteller International 2, rue Thalberg 1201 Geneva 31 06 00 Contact: Robert
32 rue Poussin 75016 Paris 527 03 95/08 99/ Contact: Chris Fisher Postfach 2408 6000 Frankfurt/31 72 08 65/768/69 Contact: Don Prohaska
225 Avenue Louise Box 5, B-1030 Brussels 640-5200 Contact: Don Campbell

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers 1 through 32 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9					
10				11	12							13		
14					15								16	
17				18						19				
20				21						22				
23			24					25						
26	27						28							
	29					30								
31	32				33					34	35			
36				37						38			39	
40				41						42				
43				44					45					
46			47	48					49					
50							51							
	52						53							

WEATHER

	C			C	
ALGAEVE	17	63	Rain	MADRID	10 36 Rain
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Rain	MILAN	10 36 Variable
ANTWERP	16	61	Unsettled	MILAN	12 35 Rain
ATHENS	25	75	Clear	MONTREAL	10 36 Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	7 43 Clear
BELMONT	21	71	Clear	MOSCOW	10 36 Clear
BERLIN	11	63	Clear	NEW YORK	13 83 Rain
BRUSSELS	18	64	Rain	NICE	23 73 Clear
BUCHAREST	23	73	Clear	PARIS	10 36 Clear
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy	PARIS	10 61 Rain
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clear	PRAGUE	10 66 Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	62	Rain	ROME	23 73 Clear
DALLAS	10	61	Shower	ROME	23 73 Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	11 83 Cloudy
DUNDEE	12	54	Rain	TEHRAN	25 77 Fair
FLORENCE	20	61	Shower	TEL AVIV	25 77 Clear
GENOVA	26	69	Cloudy	TINIAN	27 81 Clear
HELSINKI	1	46	Overcast	VIENNA	26 68 Clear
HONGKONG	1	46	Unsettled	WARSAW	23 73 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	73	Clear	WASHINGTON	13 36 Rain
LISBON	14	57	Showers	WURICH	23 73 Clear
LONDON	19	69	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	19	69	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings @ D.S. Cannon
at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

October • 1977

[illegible]

ONE WAY TO TELL
IF YOU'RE IN GOOD
SHAPE IS TO TALK
WHILE YOU'RE JOGGING

IF YOU CAN CARRY ON
A CONVERSATION WHILE
YOU'RE JOGGING, THEN
YOU'RE IN GOOD SHAPE

I'M SORRY I
MENTIONED IT

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BUILDING
THE LONGEST UNDER-WATER TUNNEL?

THE LINCOLN FERRET.

TRNIA
TEST

TRNIA
TEST

WHAT'S THIS
TEN-DOLLAR
DEDUCTION ON
MY PAYCHECK?

THAT'S FOR
THE TIMES YOU
WERE LATE!

WHAT DO I GET FOR ALL
THE OVERTIME I PUT IN?

A GOLD STAR
A HEARTY HIGH-
AND A HIP HIP
HOORAY!

HOW ABOUT
GOING A LITTLE
HEAVY AS A
LAST REQUEST,
COOKIE?

OKAY, SARGE

HE'S JOINING
MASHED POTATOES
ANONYMOUS
TOMORROW

YOU'RE VERY QUIET,
PET - I HOPE YOU'RE
NOT WORRYING
ABOUT ME.
IT'S ONLY THE
FLU I'VE GOT

...SAY
SOMETHIN'

REMEMBER THE
GOOD OLD DAYS
WHEN
TOMORROW
USED TO BE
PAY DAY?

NOW DON'T
START
JYR ONLY
BEEF
OFF WORK
A WEEK!

BLACK
BART HAS
CALLED YOU
A SISSY!

WHY,
THAT BIG
BULLY!

I HAVE
A NOTION
TO SLAP
HIM SILLY.

THAT SHOULD
MAKE HIS
NEXT-OF-KIN
QUITE GIDDY

YOU KNOW, ONE OF
YOUR PROBLEMS
IS THAT YOU ARE
BEGINNING TO
BELIEVE THAT
YOU'RE A
DOCTOR!

ONE MUST
BELIEVE IN
HIMSELF,
CHARLOTTE!

NOW, LET ME TELL YOU
WHAT YOUR PROBLEM IS,
SWEETHEART! WHENEVER
A YOUNG, ATTRACTIVE
WOMAN WALKS IN HERE,
YOU GET ALL
LIT UP!

IN THE PAST, WE'VE HAD
FUN TOGETHER--AND WE'RE
MAKING A QUICK, ALMOST
TAX-FREE FORTUNE.
FROM NOW ON, LET'S
LIMIT OUR ASSOCIATION
TO MAKING MONEY!
OKAY?

A CAT STOLE MY
BRACELET? THAT'S
RIDICULOUS, RIF.
WE DON'T HAVE A
CAT HERE...

I DIDN'T SAY THAT, SYLVIA.
BUT THERE IS A PRINT
OF A SMALL CREATURE
ON THE
DRESSER...

YOU DID SAY
THE WINDOW
WAS OPEN, AND
THERE IS A TREE
OUT THERE.

I'LL GIVE YOU TEN
THOUSAND FOR IT,
LAWMONT. NOT A
CENT MORE.

IT'S HIGHWAY
ROBBERY BUT WE
TAKE IT, WON'T WE
VELVET?

CRAZY
AS IT
SEEMS,
IT ADDS
UP.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	I	E	T	A	D	O	S	C	O	M	E
O	M	E	A	P	O	R	T	O	U	I	S
O	R	A	N	K	I	A	T	A	S	T	E
R	E	N	O	I	A	L	E	C	E	E	
E	N	T	E	R	I	N	G	I	T		
O	N	T	E	T	E	N	D	O	R	S	
P	E	O	R	T	E	A	R	S	P	E	T
A	N	E	T	O	D	A	N	C	A	T	
E	R	E	N	O	I	A	L	E	C	E	
H	A	N	C	A	T	E	R	E	N	D	

-By Alan T.

trick: He led the spade deuce from the dummy. This might have coerced a misplay from East, who would surely have played low with a doubleton and might have set up the king with K x x. But it turned out to South's advantage in a way he had not foreseen.

North and South were rubbers		The bidding	
East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	5 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	7 ♠	Pass	7 ♠

Notes: 1. The best bid

Answer: THE []
 Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUND CRAFT OCCULT DOOMED
Answer: What a faulty heating system might provide you with—COLD COMFORT
*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
 "Printed in Great Britain"*

Keith Jones
10.7

"DON'T LET THOSE PRETTY PITCHERS ON THE BOX FOOL YA MOM. THEY'RE STILL VEGETABLES!!"

هكذا من الأهل

Des Nixes Bill's Pix



Graham Greene: Making Virtue Of Disloyalty

PEOPLE: *U.S. Nudists Stripped Of Municipal Beach*

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CJSPAN LKHSBZ SAMUELE

MESSAGES, OCT. 8, 1977

BOWALH LPHCHV STASCH
DUNIBS DBSBA STOEZPE

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